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Hospital Is Hit by U.S. Shells

17 Grenadians
Reported Killed

By Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S. has invaded Grenada and shelled a mental hospital, White House spokesman said Monday.
A Canadian magazine reported that 4 patients were killed, but the magazine said the casualty toll was "initially less."
The White House spokesman, M. S. Speakes, said: "We were not aware there was a civilian hospital there."
He said President Ronald Reagan had been informed about the shelling, which occurred Oct. 25, the first day of the invasion.
Mr. Speakes said the hospital had been designated a military area occupied by Grenadian forces. The Defense Department said the facility was part of the Fort Fredericks military complex.
In another development, Mr. Speakes said General Hudson Austin, leader of the Revolutionary Military Council that was overthrown by the U.S. invasion, had been captured. He said General Austin was being held on a U.S. ship off the Grenadian coast "for his personal protection."

General Austin was believed responsible for the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the popular Grenadian prime minister who was killed Oct. 19, a week before the U.S. invasion.
Mr. Speakes, indicating that General Austin may have been in danger had been remained on the island, said "we just didn't want to take any chances."

On Saturday, U.S. marines in the suburbs of St. George's, the Grenadian capital, captured Bernard Coard, another leader of the coup that deposed Mr. Bishop.
A statement from the United States said U.S. troops had secured Grenada and had been trained in the Soviet Union. Cubans reportedly were to be inducted into the island's military forces.

The State Department said an initial reading of some of the documents provided for the Grenadian forces to leave the island for military training. He refused to say where.
Another official expanded on that statement to say that the secret treaties were signed by Prime Minister Bishop's government and the governments of the Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea.

An official said the treaties provided for the movement of arms directly from other countries, presumably the Soviet Union and its allies, to Grenada without involving Cuba as a way station.
Mr. Speakes said that with "no significant military action" having taken place on Grenada overnight, the focus of the U.S. effort was to conduct discussions with the British-appointed governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon, who the Reagan administration hopes will form an interim government.

The Pentagon said the U.S. military death toll in the invasion had risen to 18 with 86 wounded and 1 missing.
The Defense Department eased restrictions on press coverage, increasing the number of reporters and camera crews allowed there and permitting them to remain overnight and even longer.

Michael Burch, the Pentagon's assistant secretary designate for public affairs, said 168 reporters and photographers were flown to Grenada on Sunday. He said they (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Raúl Alfonsín, Argentina's president-elect, was besieged by reporters Monday as he gave his first news conference after his election victory. He urged Argentines to "raise the flag of national unity, the flag of democratic coexistence."

Centrist Beats Peronist For Presidency, Ending Junta Rule in Argentina

By Jackson Diehl

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
BUENOS AIRES — Raúl Alfonsín, the Radical party candidate, stunned Argentine political professionals and his own campaign strategists by winning a 52-percent majority in Sunday's presidential election, easily ahead of the Peronist party, who won 40 percent.
In the biggest victory in the 92-year history of the center-left Radical Civic Union, Mr. Alfonsín gained an assured majority in the national electoral college and an eight-seat margin in the lower house of the Argentine Congress.
Mr. Alfonsín was declared the winner Monday by the military government, The Associated Press reported. It said he had received 7,431,679 of the more than 14 million ballots cast, good for a majority of 378 votes in the electoral college. The college will meet on Nov. 30 to ratify the results.
[Mr. Luder received 5,719,881 ballots, good for 258 electoral college votes, the government said.]

Mr. Alfonsín on Monday described his surprising victory as "the beginning of a new era in Argentina," but said "it will not be in any way easy" for his new government to face the country's severe economic and social malaises after seven years of military rule.

The 57-year-old lawyer was the first presidential candidate to defeat the populist Peronists since the party was created by Juan Domingo Perón in 1946. In that sense, Mr. Alfonsín's election marked a historic shift in Argentina's postwar politics as well as the country's third return to democratic government in the last two decades.

Although Peronist candidates appeared to have won the governorships of at least eight of Argentina's 23 provinces, the depth of the party's defeat, which included the loss of its traditional base in the industrial belt of Buenos Aires province, suggested a major shake-up in the movement. Never before had the internal leadership or the Peronists' own candidates for the 1977 election been in danger of splitting up, analysts here said.

Peronist leaders, who initially described Mr. Alfonsín's wide margin as fraudulent, Monday were slow to recognize his victory. Emerging from his headquarters at dawn, Mr. Luder acknowledged only a "winning trend" for the Radicals and remained silent through late afternoon. Peronist labor leaders, who dominate Argentine politics, movement and are ex-

pected to form Mr. Alfonsín's most formidable civilian opposition, restricted their comments to praise for the return to democracy.
Mr. Alfonsín delivered his victory speech early Monday morning from the balcony of the Radical Civic Union's headquarters to a jubilant crowd waving the party's red and white flag and bedecked in traditional white berets. Shifting quickly from the fiery rhetoric of his campaign to sober appeals for national unity, he said, "We have gone to an election, and we have won. But we haven't defeated anyone. Because we are recovering our rights."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

He broadened the Radicals' middle-class base with an aggressive campaign that promised to preserve the Peronists' redistributive economic policies and emphasis on social programs while ending the country's debilitating cycle of military coups, slow economic decline and internal violence.
"We are going to bury the era of decadence in the past," he promised at a mass rally last week. "We are going to end the desperation and disillusionment."
An early public critic of human rights violations during military rule, the lawyer and two-time congressman.

An Outspoken Populist

Alfonsín Rose Through the Ranks

BUENOS AIRES — Raúl Alfonsín, who led Argentina's Radical Party to an electoral triumph Sunday, had campaigned vigorously to restore the old party to a dominant role and beat Peronism into opposition.
Mr. Alfonsín, 57, was elected head of the Radical Party and became its presidential candidate only last July. But for more than a year he had toured the country calling for social progress based on a strict, egalitarian application of democracy.

A charismatic politician, he succeeded in broadening the Radicals' traditional power base in the middle class.
Mr. Alfonsín, the son of a Spanish immigrant shopkeeper in Chascomús, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Buenos Aires, attended a military high school, then earned a law degree at Buenos Aires University in 1950. He returned to Chascomús to set up a law practice and became deeply involved in politics.

A Radical Party activist from the time he was a teenager, he became a town councillor at the age of 24. In 1951 and again in 1960, he was elected to the legislative assembly of Buenos Aires province, the nation's most populous province.
In 1963, he was elected to the National Congress, and in 1965 he became president of the Radical Party in the province.

Mr. Alfonsín founded the center-left Renovación and Change faction of the Radical Party in 1972, and the same year he successfully challenged Ricardo Balbín for the party leadership.
He disagreed with Mr. Balbín's willingness to cooperate with the

Peronists, calling for a more confrontational approach and for a campaign to revive the Radical Party's mass appeal.
In 1973, Mr. Alfonsín was returned to the lower house of Congress, and he worked throughout the 1970s to consolidate the new philosophy of his party faction. He also traveled widely in South America and Western Europe, developing contacts with Social Democratic parties.

Along with other Argentine politicians, he was forced to suspend normal political activity after the 1976 military coup that overthrew the elected government of Isabel Perón.
But when the armed forces announced last year that Argentina would return to democracy, Mr. Alfonsín quickly gained prominence through his scathing attacks on military rule and his strong stance on human rights.

Last December, he formed an alliance with the wing of the Radical Party that holds power in Córdoba province and formally declared himself a presidential candidate.
His political strength increased with the publicity he received in May when he charged several veteran Peronist trade union leaders with agreeing secretly with hard-line army officers to distort Argentina's return to democracy. Since then he has emphasized the need for reforms to make union leaders more responsive to their rank-and-file members.

His faction gained full control of the Radical Party in internal elections in July, and on July 30 the party proclaimed Mr. Alfonsín its presidential candidate.

Jesse Jackson Says He Plans to Seek Nomination

By Ronald Smothers

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

NEW YORK — The Rev. Jesse Jackson says he will formally announce his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination Thursday at a news conference in Washington.

He said the current field of aspirants was "rather unrepresentative of locked-out people."
The public acknowledgment of his intention to run, a step that had been expected, came in an interview with Mike Wallace on the CBS News program "60 Minutes" which aired Sunday night.

"Mr. Jackson's entry into the race will tend to legitimize the efforts of major announced candidates for the party's presidential nomination. Political specialists expect his quest to drain black support from the candidacy of former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and thus aid the effort of Senator John Glenn of Ohio, particularly in early Southern primaries."

But one black official, Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York, who says he is leaning toward Mr. Mondale, said there are "many for Mondale who are doing their thing with Jackson and



Rev. Jesse Jackson

feel compelled to stay with him as long as he is in the race." He said it was hard to say, however, how long Mr. Jackson would remain in the race.
Mr. Jackson's decision comes after more than six months of public appearances across the country in voter registration drives, church rallies and campaign appearances for local candidates in which the

42-year-old civil rights leader tested the waters for his potential candidacy.
When that process showed, according to Mr. Jackson and some people close to him, was an enthusiasm among many blacks for a black presidential candidate and an indication that such a candidacy could increase the ranks of registered black voters to as many as 13 million from the current 10 million and help put other blacks in office.

"We had to start from further back," Mr. Jackson said in Sunday night's interview, explaining why he, graying with his decision, as long as "After all," he went on, "we started against greater odds. Historically, blacks, women, Hispanics and Jews, because of race, religion and sex, have been discouraged from seeking to serve at the highest [level] in this nation. Part of our mission is to break down that barrier so as to open up the options for everybody."

He said he was not troubled by the fact that the possibility of his candidacy had been criticized by many black elected officials and such well-known blacks as Coretta Scott King, widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and Benjamin

Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Unanimity in such matters is uncommon, he said.
Ernest Green, an assistant secretary of labor in the Carter administration and a close adviser to Mr. Jackson, said that in the last few weeks the minister had been able to put together the internal organization of a campaign as well as obtain some financial commitments.

Mr. Green said it was likely that Mr. Jackson would have enough contributions to qualify for federal matching funds "five or six days" after his Thursday announcement and could raise \$5 million for the nomination bid.
Mr. Jackson is expected to compete in the primaries in Georgia, Alabama and Massachusetts and the caucuses in Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina and Michigan, all scheduled for March 13 or March 17. It is not clear yet, said Mr. Green, whether Mr. Jackson will enter the Florida primary March 13 or the nation's first primary, in New Hampshire.

Other states in which he has some support and plans to enter the primaries are Illinois and New York.

Toll in Turkish Quake Now 1,226, May Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ERZURUM, Turkey — Rescuers have recovered 1,226 bodies from buildings shattered in the huge earthquake Sunday near Erzurum, in northeastern Turkey, military authorities said Monday night. They said that more bodies were expected to be found but that snow and rain were hindering rescue work in the remote, mountainous area, which is inhabited mainly by poor farmers.

About 500 people were injured in the quake, many of them seriously, local officials said. They said several villages were cut off from transportation and rescue workers were not able to reach them by nightfall.
The Turkish authorities have not published an estimate of how many people were left homeless. The

quake was the worst in Turkey since 1976, when 3,800 people died in neighboring Van and Agri provinces. The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva said it estimated that 23,000 people were injured or left homeless Sunday, and it warned that many might die in the freezing temperatures if they did not receive relief quickly.
President Keman Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Uenal flew to the region from Ankara and toured many stricken villages.

About 50 villages in the worst-hit area, covering about 35 square miles (100 square kilometers) between Erzurum and Kars to the northeast, were severely damaged. Erzurum lies at an altitude of 6,500 feet (1,980 meters) surrounded by snow-capped mountains.
The quake measured 7.1 on the Richter scale, according to measurements of the Washington-based U.S. Geological Survey. A quake of magnitude 7 is a major earthquake capable of widespread damage.



Women and children left homeless in Turkey by the quake huddle amid the wreckage while rescue efforts continue.

Heseltine Says British Anger at U.S. Must Not Sway NATO Defense Plans

By Jon Nordheimer

New York Times Service

LONDON — Mobile launchers for cruise missiles will arrive shortly at a U.S. air base in England but the missiles themselves will not come into the country until a later, unspecified date, Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine said in a heated parliamentary debate Monday on deployment of intermediate nuclear weapons.

There had been widespread expectation, based on a leaked report, that the first of the 160 missiles scheduled to be based here would begin arriving this week.
Mr. Heseltine gave no hint of delay, but the government, which has been the staunchest U.S. partner in the deployment of a new NATO medium range force, has in the past come under mounting criticism at home over the missile plan.
Foremost has been the domestic reaction to the invasion of the inde-

pendent Commonwealth country of Grenada by U.S. troops and the revelation that Washington proceeded with it against the advice of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.
Opinion polls showed that, as a result, high numbers of the public distrusted U.S. policy-makers and wanted more guarantees of British control over the missiles.

Mr. Heseltine spoke at Monday's debate with Mrs. Thatcher sitting silently at his side on the front bench.
On Sunday, she had made her most stinging comments on Washington's handling of the Grenada affair, saying that displeasure with the policies of another country did not entitle the powerful to invade it.

"When things happen in other countries which we don't like we don't just march in — we try to do it by persuasion," she said.
Mr. Heseltine termed the events

surrounding Grenada a "sincere and damaging disagreement of judgment between two close allies."
He went on, however, to say that the episode should not influence NATO defense policy.
"It is inconceivable, in the flow of world events, that such disagreements do not arise," he said. "But in the last resort we face a common threat."

Another development that may influence timing of the cruise missile arrival date in Britain was the threat last week by President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union that the appearance of new American missiles on European soil would make continuation of the Geneva talks "impossible."

Negotiations at Geneva on medium-range missiles are scheduled to end on Nov. 7, although it is possible (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Most of the mud and rough-stone buildings typical of the region were flattened, leaving only the few cement and brick buildings standing. In the area Monday, many people huddled in the rain beside their ruined houses after spending the night outside for fear of further collapses.

In many villages, they gathered around army vehicles, which had struggled through muddy roads to deliver bread and other supplies. Officials said about 6,000 tents and thousands of blankets had been flown in from around the country. Food, mobile kitchens, prefabricated buildings and medical teams were flown or driven in as part of the operation, mounted mainly by the army and the Turkish Red Crescent aid organization.

A planeload of relief supplies, including tents, blankets, mobile homes and food, was dispatched to the region Monday by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Switzerland.
(Reuters, AP)

Marcos Says Prime Minister Would Rule in Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines said Monday that, if he became unable to perform his duties as president, all his powers would pass to the prime minister, currently Cesar Virata.
A presidential election would follow within 30 days, he said.
The announcement appeared to be aimed at defusing opposition demands for a specific successor to Mr. Marcos and at easing uncertainty in the business community.

A statement from the presidential palace said Mr. Marcos, 66, spoke about the succession during a meeting with the country's political, military and economic leaders "to clear doubts."
Mr. Virata, 54, who is also finance minister, is considered a key

figure in Mr. Marcos's efforts to ride out the country's current economic crisis. He has been prime minister for two years and enjoys wide support among Filipino businessmen.
Mr. Marcos's term ends in 1987. Concern about the succession followed the assassination Aug. 21 of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. There have been anti-government demonstrations demanding Mr. Marcos's resignation, and rumors that he is seriously ill have spread, although they have been persistently denied.

The palace news release, apparently responding to the rumors of illness, said Mr. Marcos had just finished exercising and "was in jogging vigor" when he met with the officials.
In the suburban town of Parangue on Monday, several thousand

people protesting the assassination of Mr. Aquino marched and called for Mr. Marcos to resign. The president has denied opposition allegations that the government was responsible for the killing.
The constitution provides for an executive committee, currently composed of 10 members and headed by the prime minister, to act as government caretaker if the president becomes incapacitated and for elections to fill the post.

The executive committee was created under a 1980 amendment to the constitution. It does not specify that the prime minister would succeed the president. Opposition leaders and some members of Mr. Marcos's party had expressed fears that absence of a clear-cut succession line could provoke a power struggle.
Mr. Marcos said at the meeting:

"All powers and duties of the presidency would devolve upon the incumbent prime minister as chairman of the executive committee in the event he cannot perform his duties as president."
Mr. Marcos said that the prime minister would convene a caucus of the ruling New Society Party to ask the National Assembly to call a presidential election.

The committee's current 10 members include Mr. Marcos's politically powerful wife, Imelda, and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.
Mr. Marcos named Mr. Virata prime minister after he started a third term as president in June 1981. Mr. Marcos said then that he planned to rotate the prime minister's position every year but later changed it to every two years.
(AP, UPI)

U.S. Planning Controls on Aid to Poor

New Food Stamp Rules Aim to Eliminate Fraud

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has drafted a comprehensive set of rules that would make it easier for the government to reduce or eliminate food stamp benefits for many households.

The stated purpose of the changes is to simplify the regulations, to "reduce fraud, waste, and abuse" and "the duplication of benefits among federal programs."

The new rules, obtained from sources in the federal Food and Nutrition Service, would expand the definition of income used in calculating benefits. As a result, officials said, many people receiving insurance coverage payment for medical bills, welfare benefits, or home energy assistance would get smaller allotments of food stamps.

The rules would also make it more difficult for a destitute family to obtain expedited service in an emergency. At present, families with less than \$150 in monthly income and less than \$100 in assets are entitled to receive food stamps within five days of applying.

The rules would require states to investigate whether food stamp applicants had bank accounts. When possible, the states would have to compare the names of applicants and recipients with the names of people with funds on deposit at local banks to find those who had understated their assets.

Under one proposed rule, people could not receive more than 99 cents in change after using food stamps to buy food at a grocery store. They would have to "purchase additional food" or "return some of the selected food" to make their purchases coincide with the face value of their food stamps.

In a preamble to the new rules, the Food and Nutrition Service acknowledged that this provision "will create some inconvenience for recipients and grocers." But it said the requirement was necessary to "reduce abuse of cash change," which poor people might spend on nonfood items.

Robert E. Leard, administrator of the service, said the rules would be issued before the end of the year. He declined to discuss details of the rules.

Most of the new rules were written in response to suggestions by Karl B. Williams, a welfare policy consultant who has been advising the White House, the Food and Nutrition Service and the Department of Health and Human Services. Mr. Williams is a former associate of Robert B. Felt, a special assistant to President Ronald Reagan.

The food stamp program provides benefits to nearly 22 million people; in the fiscal year 1983, which ended Sept. 30, the program cost the government \$12 billion. Benefits average \$43 a month, or about 48 cents a meal.

Data from the Department of Agriculture indicate that 90 percent of food stamp recipients have an income at or below the poverty level, which was \$9,862 for a family of four last year. Forty-seven percent of the recipients are children. Nine percent are elderly.

Representative Ted Weiss, Democrat of New York, said the rules would burden state officials with so many verification requirements that they would actually have less time to ferret out fraud and "could do tremendous harm to the recipients of food stamps."

Explaining the reason for the requirements, the rules say: "One in every four food stamp cases is in error, with respect to benefit amount. These errors resulted in approximately \$1.3 billion in overpayment on an annual basis, or 10 cents on every dollar of food stamp benefits issued."

But Mr. Weiss said: "The new regulations presume that every poor person who applies for food stamps may be a cheat."

Supreme Court in U.S. Blocks Texas Execution

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court refused Monday to let the Texas authorities to go ahead with the execution of a convicted murderer, James Earl Ray, Jr. Mr. Ray was scheduled to be executed early in October.

The court, without comment, left Ray's stay of execution ordered by Justice Byron R. White just before Mr. Ray was to die by lethal injection, Oct. 5.



EVACUATION — A Salvadoran soldier is carried to a helicopter for evacuation after being wounded by leftist guerrillas in the town of Llobasco, 36 miles (58 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador. The guerrillas gained control Sunday of the town's outskirts.

Campaign Panel of Senate Democrats Urges Jobs Plan, Aid to Old Industries

By Peter Behr

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Senate Democratic policy committee has endorsed an economic platform for the 1984 campaign that calls for major new U.S. commitments in job training, aid to education and help for declining industries to strengthen the competitiveness of the economy.

A report by the Senate task force, appointed by the minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, and headed by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, has been sent to Senate Democrats before being considered by the Democratic caucus this week, aides said.

A caucus vote on the document is expected before Congress adjourns this year. House Democrats are also preparing proposals for new economic policies.

The report's central contention is that the economy is being disrupted by rapid technological change and threatened by growing import competition, requiring a strong response by the government.

But the report pointedly disavows any attempt at "central planning," arguing that aid to companies, workers and state governments can be used as leverage to reduce unemployment and improve the economy's performance.

There are no cost estimates in the report, but the plan is said to require up to \$10 billion a year in U.S. government spending once it was fully in effect.

The senators propose the establishment of a White House-level economic advisory council, appointed by the president, of 20 leaders from government, labor, management and the public. The council would have the status of an independent agency.

It would investigate problems in declining industries such as steel, or those severely threatened by import competition, such as semiconductors or consumer electronics.

Industries seeking trade relief would, in most cases, be required to prepare a plan for "adjustment and modernization" that could include wage or work-rule concessions by employees, commitments by management to modernize plants, retraining for displaced workers, job-security guarantees for those who remain employed, and regulatory changes.

A series of compromises that were concluded at the end of last week produced an endorsement of the report by the task force members, aides said.

One compromise involved proposals to establish a U.S. development bank to channel financial support to key industries, patterned after the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the New Deal of the 1930s.

The report also shuns the label of "industrial policy," the term that Democratic planners and academics have been using to describe the changes they seek. The term apparently has been assailed recently by prominent economists and administration officials who argue that the United States is not "industrializing" and who warn that government attempts to help industry would lead to protectionism and interference.

The report proposes to modify the unemployment insurance program by giving the states several options for helping workers whose jobs have been eliminated by plant closings or are threatened by employment cutbacks. Such workers in threatened industries could take time off from work for retraining and receive up to 20 hours of unemployment benefits a week, the report suggested.

There are also recommendations for increased aid for vocational education and for "disadvantaged" and "gifted and talented" pupils. To encourage job creation, the report proposes to furnish U.S. financial support to state economic development agencies that make loans and grants to new businesses.

Grenada Before the Invasion: A Deadly Rumor

Official Says Leader Tried to Resist Power-Sharing by Fabricating a Threat

By Jo Thomas

New York Times Service

HAVANA — A Grenadian Embassy official here says the events that led to the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on Oct. 19 began at a secret meeting in Grenada the month before when the Central Committee of Mr. Bishop's party told him he would have to share leadership of the country with his deputy prime minister, Bernard Coard.

The official, in an interview Friday, said that by a vote of 9-1 with 3 abstentions, the committee voted Sept. 14 to allow Mr. Bishop to continue as head of government but to have Mr. Coard assume control of the economy and take charge of party matters.

The events following this meeting, the official said, ended in tragedy after Mr. Bishop tried to float a rumor in Grenada, where he was very popular, that Mr. Coard and his wife, Phyllis, who was a Central Committee member, were trying to kill him.

Details of the party struggle, which at the outset were to be kept from the public, were provided by Donald McPhail, who is first secretary of the Grenadian Embassy.

According to Mr. McPhail, the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement met from Sept. 14 to 16 "to analyze the state of the revolution; it had reached a point of stagnation."

Mr. Bishop was the chairman, said Mr. Coard, who was not a member of the committee, did not attend.

"A number of proposals came up," Mr. McPhail said, and the consensus was that "certain members had too many responsibilities, and as a result all of their responsibilities were suffering."

"The most outstanding proposal was that of joint leadership within the party. This was going to be shared by Bernard Coard and Maurice Bishop, to marry the talents of the two. Maurice has always been very good in the international world and very popular with the masses, while Mr. Coard was very strong in the economic aspect of the revolution."

The private sharing of power "was to be an internal matter, a party question, and not to be publicized," Mr. McPhail said.

One of the 14 committee members was sick. Of the 13 who voted, 9 were in favor, 1 was against and 3 abstained.

Those abstaining, he said, included General Hudson Austin, who had missed most of the debate because he was out of the country, Union Whiteman, who said he was not sure about it, and Mr. Bishop, who said he needed time to think.

"He said the idea was a good one," Mr. McPhail said, "but he had practical reservations. He asked for time. He was given time, but the vote was binding."

On Sept. 27, the eve of Mr. Bishop's departure on a trip that would include Czechoslovakia and Cuba, the Central Committee met with party members for 15 hours, Mr. McPhail said.

"Maurice was one of the last speakers," he said. "He accepted the joint leadership. Then he went away, and when he came back on Oct. 8 he was no longer in favor."



Maurice Bishop

On Wednesday, Oct. 12, rumors were on the street that two members of government were trying to kill him," Mr. McPhail said. Those accused were Bernard and Phyllis Coard.

"But the security forces that investigated the rumor found it came from Bishop himself," he said. "The No. 2 man in his personal security unit gave evidence against him."

Mr. McPhail said that he was present at a meeting later on Oct. 12 at which Mr. Bishop was asked to try to ease the tension. "There was nobody on the street that day," Mr. McPhail said.

Mr. Bishop "got on the radio," Mr. McPhail said. "He told the people there was no truth to the rumor, although the damage was done."

The next day, Thursday, Oct. 13, "there was a party meeting to inform the members, and Maurice spoke," Mr. McPhail said. "The issues were joint leadership and the rumor, and he spoke for approximately 45 minutes."

"Maurice accepted that he had violated the principles of our party by not going ahead with the decision," Mr. McPhail said. "He claimed his refusal was mainly because of his own petit bourgeois weakness. He denied starting the rumor."

Mr. McPhail continued: "After that, the No. 2 man was sent forward to address the meeting. He came in front of everyone, and he gave an account of what took place. Then the Central Committee members called on Mr. Bishop to speak again, to deny it, and he refused."

"The general opinion there was that he was responsible for the rumor, due to his own failure to deny it."

There were several proposals, including the expulsion of Mr. Bishop from the party, but the meeting ended with his being placed under house arrest.

By this account, Mr. Bishop then led the crowd to Fort Rupert, and despite efforts by the army to establish communication and negotiate the crowd's peaceful departure from the fort, Mr. Bishop "declared no compromise, no negotiations."

They then disarmed the soldiers guarding the fort and began to arm the crowd.

"They declared their intention to arrest and wipe out the entire Central Committee and senior members of the party and the entire leadership of the armed forces," the statement said. "At that point the revolutionary armed forces sent a company of soldiers to re-establish control of Fort Rupert."

Mr. Bishop and his group opened fire, killing two soldiers and wounding several others. The armed forces then stormed the fort, according to the statement, and Mr. Bishop, Mr. Whiteman and others were killed.

The statement then said that the military intended to rule with a revolutionary military council until a government could be formed.

"What President Reagan says, that this was a Cuban-Soviet conspiracy, is untrue," Mr. McPhail insisted.

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Trinidad Leader Sharply Attacked For Opposition to Grenada Invasion

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad — Prime Minister George Chambers' opposition to the invasion of Grenada has touched off a political storm at home and within the Caribbean community.

Labeled "a black sheep" by local newspapers for his failure, as chairman of the major organization of Caribbean nations, to keep the islands politically united, Mr. Chambers is also involved in an increasingly bitter argument with Tom Adams, the prime minister of Barbados, over whether Mr. Adams told him the invasion was coming.

On Friday, Mr. Adams asked Mr. Chambers to recall his ambassador to Barbados after publicly stating that the ambassador, Basil Pitt, was "an outright liar" for denying that he was informed of plans for the invasion.

Mr. Chambers' government responded to Mr. Adams' criticism Sunday in a speech by the minister for external affairs, Basil Ince, in which Mr. Ince defended the ambassador's story and said Mr. Chambers had not been lying to the nation when he said he did not know about the invasion until after it began.

Mr. Chambers and Forbes Burnham, prime minister of Guyana, had led the opposition to an armed intervention. Mr. Chambers said he disapproved of an invasion during meetings here with Caribbean leaders on the weekend before the action last Tuesday morning, noting that he needed approval of his Parliament before he could send troops to Grenada.

At that point, the other Caribbean leaders apparently excluded Mr. Chambers, chairman of the Caribbean Community, from further discussions or, Trinidadian officials suspect, were urged to do so by the United States. Mr. Chambers was not invited to a three-hour meeting held Saturday in Barbados by Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, Mr. Adams and Eugenia Charles, prime minister of Dominica and head of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Mr. Chambers is being portrayed at home as out of touch with the other Caribbean nations and "falling in an hour of crisis," according to an editorial in the Trinidad Guardian. A poll published the Trinidad Sunday Express showed 61 percent of Trinidadians supporting the invasion and U.S. involvement.

In his only statement on what happened at the meeting of Caribbean leaders on the Saturday night and Sunday morning before the invasion, Mr. Chambers said he thought the group had agreed on applying sanctions against Grenada, sending a fact-finding team to the island and not using military force against its revolutionary government.

His claim has sparked angry reprimands. At home he is facing criticism from his political rivals, who say his "lack of leadership" has embarrassed the nation while his ambassador is being branded as a liar.

Mr. Adams said that he told Mr. Pitt the day before the weekend meeting that he could not attend the Port of Spain conference because plans had already been made to go ahead with military intervention. The ambassador has denied that he was told of the plans.

In another development, a Cuban boat registered as the merchant vessel Vietnam Heroico is anchored here under heavy naval guard and is not expected to leave until Tuesday. The ship arrived Friday evening from Grenada with an undisclosed number of people aboard and was granted permission by the Ministry of National Security to dock here to obtain water and goods.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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How Common a Market?

The European Common Market is less common than it looks. With the rise of protectionism around the world, some of the more imaginative impediments to trade are appearing on the borders among the EC's 10 countries. It is particularly striking because no part of the world has seen more evidence of the ability of trade to lift national prosperity.

When the Common Market was founded 25 years ago, it agreed to abolish, gradually, all internal tariffs. That process ended in 1968. But that leaves very much intact what the experts call the on-tariff barriers. All the mechanisms of border control remain in force throughout Western Europe. The long campaign toward uniform customs documents within the market still seems to be a long way from success. Lately there has been a good deal of amusement, except among the Dutch brewers, over the West Germans' refusal to let into their country any beer that does not fully meet their own highly restrictive purity law, which goes back to the 16th century. It has been noted that automobile prices are much higher in Britain than on the Continent. Conversely, video recorders are cheaper in Britain.

Two years ago the European Commission had on file 300 complaints of protectionism in violation of market rules. Now there are 770. Recession is having the same effect in Western Europe as in most other places.

When the Common Market was founded, one reason was to duplicate the enormous and obvious advantage that the United States possessed in its own huge internal market. The Europeans made extraordinary gains for a time, and yet now progress seems to have slowed sharply.

The U.S. and EC economies are very similar. The combined population of the Common Market is slightly larger than that of the United States. But its economic output — GNP, measured in purchasing power — is slightly lower, about five-sixths the U.S. level. There is no obvious reason why the Common Market should not be fully as productive as the United States — no reason except the traditions of internal division, which have proved to be unexpectedly durable.

Perhaps that is not entirely unintentional. In Europe's politics over the past 15 years there have been repeated ripples of rebellion against fast economic growth. Everyone wants to be richer, but not many people want to live drastically differently. But you do not often get one without the other. The architects of the Common Market always felt that if the European movement could not maintain momentum toward greater unity, it would slide rapidly backward. That risk remains as great in the 1980s as it was in the 1950s.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Disgrace in Foreign Aid

Something remarkable is going on in Washington. Congress will probably finish 12 of its 13 annual appropriations bills for fiscal 1984 before this year's session ends. Compare that with the customary budget logjam, which in the last two years required dumping most funding into one big "continuing resolution" so the members could go home. But if they can pass 12 bills this year, why not 13? Because the 13th is foreign aid. And thereby hangs a disgraceful tale. In four of the last five years, one or both houses have avoided putting the aid programs to a separate vote.

Aid is unpopular and burying it in a continuing resolution provides cover for the supporters. Little noticed, the essential work on aid is still being done by Senate and House committees. The effect this year will be a package of some \$14 billion in grants and loans — about a third of it being economic and military aid for Egypt and Israel. But the total is no triumph. It is less than last year, and has been ever less each year. But \$14 billion is a lot better than nothing, which might be the result of an open vote by the full Congress.

What has happened to the United States? Where is the spirit of enlightened self-interest found in the Marshall Plan? A survey by the

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations last year found that the public's desire to reduce foreign aid outweighed the fear of nuclear war. The broad coalition that recognized the importance of aid is no more.

Clashing factions still struggle over how to divide the aid or whether to support abortion for population control plans. But all the while, total assistance is reduced.

Why? One reason is the difficulty of defining its benefits. Literacy has been raised, and infant mortality reduced, but few Americans are aware of it. The slow development of India's economy is far less obvious than Europe's dramatic recovery after World War II. Another reason is that more and more Third World countries have become competitors of U.S. industry. Finally, it is hard to support aid for suffering foreigners when aid for suffering Americans is being cut.

A commission chaired by Frank Carlucci, the former deputy defense secretary, is about to report on the inadequacy of the U.S. aid effort. Its erosion flies in the face of the world leadership role that conservatives and liberals alike would have the United States play. That is the real shame in American foreign aid.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Eban on Begin's Resignation

It's impossible not to be moved by the human pathos of [Menachem Begin's] situation. But quite apart from his personal grief, my feeling is that his decision [to resign] was a judgment on the events of last year, especially the Lebanese war. There is a clear connection with the fact that the last year was clouded for all Israelis by a sense of transition from euphoric buoyancy to a feeling that this is not a successful enterprise.

At first it was believed that very far-reaching changes could be brought about, not only the strengthening of our security but also the establishment of stability in Lebanon, the consolidation of a government that would sign a peace treaty, the elimination of Syrian influence, the elimination of the PLO as a threat and the reduction of Soviet influence. The fact is, these objectives have not been achieved.

—Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister, interviewed in *Newsweek*.

Europe's Indifference

There has been in Western Europe an indifference to developments in the Caribbean which was eventually bound to create tension within the North Atlantic alliance. Stability in the Caribbean basin and the Gulf of Mexico is important to NATO for two reasons. The first, and most obvious, is that if the United States is distracted by what is felt to be a threat in a more vulnerable area closer to home than Europe, it will have less time and effort to spend contributing to the security of West Europe or the Middle East. Secondly, in strictly logistical terms, the Caribbean basin and the Gulf of Mexico are important because in a European emergency at least 40 percent of all American supplies and reinforcements for Europe are destined to pass that way.

If the broad purpose of the Alliance is to be sustained and strengthened, these American

preoccupations with Central American stability have to be more fully understood in Western Europe — Britain included.

—The Times (London).

Nobody should rationally suppose that because the Americans launch a mini-war in the Caribbean against Mrs. Thatcher's wishes, so they will plunge into a nuclear holocaust against the entreaties of all the allies. That is dangerous nonsense.

There is, however, a real sense in which the decision-making dynamics of the alliance has fallen out of true in the past few years, under the weight of European public opinion's alarm about the nature of this Washington administration. The best long-term path for getting the relationship back in the balance must, we believe, lie via a concerted European approach toward its own defenses: more of an equal partner, less of a satellite.

—The Guardian (London).

Options in Lebanon

The opportunity for an honorable withdrawal may, in fact, have passed. It is tragic folly, however, to leave our men in Lebanon under the weight of European public opinion's alarm about the nature of this Washington administration. The best long-term path for getting the relationship back in the balance must, we believe, lie via a concerted European approach toward its own defenses: more of an equal partner, less of a satellite.

If the choice is to pack up and leave, then the consequence easily could become a Syrian-Israeli war over Lebanon — in the short term less costly of American lives, of course, but risking in the long run an extremely dangerous U.S.-Soviet confrontation in which neither superpower feels it can afford to see its regional client humiliated, or even frustrated.

—The Atlanta Constitution.



Damascus, Not Moscow, Calls the Shots

By Flora Lewis

CAIRO — In the Middle East now, each country is looking over its shoulder at the others, trying to calculate what they will do next and how to respond. But rarely is there mention of the role of the Soviet Union.

When Moscow does come up, it is almost always in the context of a message to the United States. An argument for support of a national position is buttressed with a warning believed sure to command Washington's attention — watch out or the Russians will win.

Washington seems intent on portraying Syria as a Soviet puppet. "Syria has become a home for 7,000 Soviet advisers and technicians who man a massive amount of Soviet weaponry," President Reagan said last week. But the assessment of both local officials and Western diplomats in Beirut, Amman, Baghdad, Cairo and Jerusalem is that Damascus is calling its own shots these days, a Syrian tail swollen with ambition wagging a cautious Russian dog.

Massive Soviet resupply of Syria has emboldened Damascus to assert long-standing ambitions in Lebanon and elsewhere.

There is not a consensus, however, on whether Mr. Assad is maneuvering to force the United States out of the area or to force its acknowledgment of Syrian primacy. In Damascus, as elsewhere, it is said he is seeking to be treated by Washington as "the other regional superpower," the equal of Israel.

So dark are the techniques of Syrian policy that little signs have to be studied to gauge the wind. One was the fact that the Syrian president chose to declare Ambassador Philip Habib, the former special envoy, persona non grata on the untested but implied grounds that he deceived Mr. Assad and broke promises.

But Mr. Assad knows too much about Western diplomacy to suppose that Mr. Habib spoke personally, without instructions from Washington. Despite the tough reaction to a personal offense, he has maintained contacts with the Reagan administration through other envoys. He made a point without slamming the door.

In the same way, a speech Mr. Assad made to the graduating class of Syria's Military Academy on Oct. 6, the anniversary of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, gives the Arabs claim as a great victory, which is a hint of an ambivalent attitude toward Moscow. It was a belligerent speech, extolling the use of military force for "the good of the people" and calling for "martyr's blood." It contained ritual denunciations of U.S. imperialism. "You are foreigners," Mr. Assad said. "Our Arab issues are internal issues and you have nothing to do with them."

The one passage about the Soviet Union, however, praised the Kremlin only for its support of Arab causes, such as standing "at our side against Israel."

"Let us tell [the United States]," he said, "that we have our own issues and concerns and combating communism is not one of them. In our opinion, communism is an ideology, which people can follow or discard."

That could hardly have pleased Moscow. It conditions "friendship" on Soviet support for Syria's aims, with no offer to reciprocate. Officials elsewhere in the region believe the Russians have to worry that Mr. Assad will reach an accord with the United States if the price is right.

The case of Iraq points to the predominance of regional rivalries over

the East-West conflict in local attitudes. Some, especially the oil-rich but weak states of the Gulf, fear the escalation of superpower confrontations in the area. Others, particularly Iraq and Syria, seem to be attempting the game of Egypt's late Gamal Abdel Nasser in seeking advantage by playing off the superpowers.

Iraq, whose president, Saddam Hussein, is Mr. Assad's main rival and enemy, is also getting a regular flow of Soviet military supplies for its war against Iran. There was a period when the supplies were choked off and Moscow was tilting to Iran, but that has changed again in response to the anti-Soviet stand now being taken in Tehran.

Baghdad, long linked with Mos-

cow, is making an effort to diversify its source of arms by buying from Europe. It needs money and the available sources are the Arab oil states who would not like Iraqi predominance in the Gulf but are more concerned by the possibility of spreading revolutionary fundamentalism should Iran emerge the victor. Clearly, the Russians would like to break what one official called the "American monopoly" of Middle East diplomacy now. They have not made much progress. But that does not mean the area's turbulence is not extremely dangerous. The United States has interests that go well beyond keeping Moscow at bay. There was the destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the prime power of trouble in Lebanon. In its place there has sprung up a host of desperate forces hostile to the government of Lebanon. They in-

The New York Times.

U.S. Power Has Been Spread Too Thin

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Is the United States spread too thin, Mr. President? No, we are not, Mr. Reagan said to this question last week, having just reaffirmed his Lebanon deployment and put some 1,900 U.S. servicemen ashore in Grenada.

It is a slippery concept, being "spread too thin." In his denial, Mr. Reagan seemed mostly to be trying to fend off the implication that he had impulsively gotten the United States in over its head.

The political fact is that many people believe President Reagan has spread us too thin. Conservatives, including many in the Pentagon, believe it. For military people, who are in the business of anticipating contingencies, it did not take these latest events to make them think that the strain on U.S. military resources is great and growing. They conclude that we will need even more men, ships and aircraft than the president's rearmament campaign provides.

Liberals also believe we are overextended. They mean we are amassing and using force carelessly. The latest events they see not as justification for more hardware and bigger defense budgets but for more presidential discretion and more respect for complexity in international life.

Consider the circumstances at this moment. Mr. Reagan is conceivably not all that far away from intervening in some way in Nicaragua, which has the means and no doubt the will — look how the Cubans fought in Grenada — to put up a formidable resistance. He is being advised by some quarters to react to the Beirut disaster by bombing the Syrians (and any Soviet companions) in Lebanon's Bekaa valley. There is talk of going after the Iranians, either for what they may have done in the Beirut bombing or if they move their war with Iran into the state of seeking the Gulf.

One can understand what must be the immense frustration of Mr. Reagan and others who support the scale and rationale of his defense buildup to find even little flyspecks like Grenada acting as though they did not have to bend their policies to U.S. power. There is the added frustration of suffering an agony and humiliation in Lebanon without even having the consolation of knowing for sure on whom to unleash the tremendous U.S. power available for vengeance.

But if the president did just one or two things off the list of current extra military possibilities, on top of Lebanon and Grenada and what goes on elsewhere as a matter of military routine, we would be spread "too thin" by almost anyone's definition. There is a further problem. At the core of Mr. Reagan's thinking, and not only his, is the idea that the stress and unrest in the world constitute an objective reality, something that exists independently and that is dangerous to the United States and that poses to us the unavoidable question of what to do about it.

What is missing from this idea, among other things, is the companion idea that foreign policy requirements exist not only absolutely but relatively — threats must be perceived and measured against the resources on hand to meet them. This can mean the behavior of an activist, but it need not. It should mean prudence or, in Walter Lippmann's famous phrase, sobriety: seeing straight but not taking on more than one can handle.



Where else can we send them?

Some of us have leaned toward the

Lebanese Entanglement Is Shackling U.S. Policy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "Reculer pour mieux sauter" is a French phrase meaning "to pull back the better to jump forward." That image provides the right response from the United States to the mass murder of the marines in Lebanon.

For the United States now has to lead friends and allies in redressing the balance against a new collection of radical states and revolutionary movements that threatens the Middle East. As a first step in the process, the United States needs to recover freedom of action as a superpower by extricating the marines from the Beirut trap that makes the United States a hostage to Syria and its proxies.

The emergence of Syria is the prime expression of a fundamental reshuffling in the Middle East. As radical nationalists, the Syrians enjoy the support of Moscow. Thus the Russians rebuff Syrian armies after a bad beating at the hands of the Israelis in the Lebanese war.

Ideological harmony bestows upon the regime of President Hafez al-Assad close ties with the Iran of the Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary drive gives Mr. Assad the drop on several other Arab states.

Saudi Arabia, fearful of the ayatollah's religious fundamentalism, and of possible attacks on the oilfields, pays generous subsidies to Syria as insurance against Iran. The Saudi tilt works to neutralize several countries ordinarily hostile to Syria — namely Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and the sheikdoms of the Gulf.

Further freedom of action is conferred upon Syria by two other historic changes in the region. First, there was the destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the prime power of trouble in Lebanon. In its place there has sprung up a host of desperate forces hostile to the government of Lebanon. They in-

clude the Druze militia, the militia of the Shiite Moslems and the Iranian revolutionaries. While Syria may not control them absolutely, it controls the atmosphere in which they work, and manipulates their moves.

Then there is the Israeli withdrawal inside Lebanon, or redeployment, as the Israelis call it. The pullback in Arab eyes looks like a sign of weakness. Since the United States, for once, did not force the Israeli move, the influence that accrued to Washington as the only possible role on Israel also diminished — especially in the view of Mr. Assad.

With so much to gain and so little to lose, it was inevitable that the Syrians and their friends would test their strength. That is why some who are normally partial to an assertive American posture in the Middle East began calling for an early withdrawal of the Marines. Though it is psychologically harder in the wake of the bombing, their withdrawal to a place that is not a magnet for attack is still a first prerequisite.

The next requirement is a coordinated political and military buildup. More U.S. forces will be required around the area, though not in Beirut or anywhere even in Lebanon itself. The visit of Francois Mitterrand to Beirut suggests that the French will join with the United States.

The Israelis have the strongest army on the ground by far. They will have to be the spearhead of any move on the Syrians. So a tightening of lines between the United States and Israel is in order.

Lebanon, with an U.S. mediator off its back, can be counted on to offer some resistance to the Syrians. U.S. prodding can cause several other states to jostle Damascus. King Hussein, after all, knows that Mr. Assad has designs on Jordan. The Egyptians see in Syria a prime rival for leadership in the Arab world. Turkey knows Syria as a source of deadly terrorists, and a misdirected claim on Turkish territory.

A diplomatic effort to cut short Syria's war of attrition against Iraq also makes sense at this point. The fighting is dangerous in itself, and if the Iranians can be put on the defensive, the Saudis will feel that much easier about not supporting Syria.

The drift, once these moves are under way, is to dig in and sit tight. The Syrians and the Russians hold the initiative. But apart from roughing up Lebanon, there is not a lot they can do with it. Once the United States stands tough, they have no good choices in the Middle East.

When that point asserts itself, the United States will once again be in position to negotiate — but not mainly with the Syrians, as the Arabists may urge. The Syrians have no interest in order, and Americans who have recently tried to deal — including Ambassador Philip Habib and Robert McFarlane, the new national security adviser — have been swindled.

No, this time the negotiations should be with the other superpower. For the Russians need a breathing space with the United States and have a lot to lose if the Syrians plunge, only with the Russians' monopoly, can the U.S. block out the kind of general accord that will ensure the marines did not die in vain.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

LETTERS

A Needed Presence

Having listened to the comments of the various observers, politicians and press commentators on French radio and television, on the future of the French military presence in Lebanon, I regret that apart from very rare exceptions — one being the Ambassador of Lebanon in France — no one has mentioned the true reason of the presence had not been mentioned.

Beyond the legitimate sentimental motives that the French people have in supporting Lebanon, why not stress that the defense of Lebanon is part of the defense of the West in the same way that the installation of the Euro-missiles is.

Without forgetting Libya, the chief satellite of the Soviet Union in the Middle East is Syria, or more precisely, the Syrian Arab Republic. Why is Moscow installing SS-20s on Syrian territory, which will be operated by Soviet technicians? Certainly not to fight Lebanon, a country which never attacked anyone in its history.

What a strange coincidence that the abominable aggression against French and U.S. soldiers in Beirut took place the very same day as an enormous pacifist demonstration in Western countries. Some people are not willing to "die for peace" in 1993. Are we now going to be told that it is useless to "die for Beirut"?

The West is defending the democratic and human values in Lebanon by the presence of its "soldiers of peace," victims of international terrorism, under the control of the Soviet secret service.

PIERRE MILLET,

Ambassador of France to Lebanon (1967-69). Paris.

The Real Marie Curie

Regarding "U.S. Woman Geneticist Wins Nobel in Medicine" (IBT, Oct. 11):

"Marie Curie of France" as you call her, was really Maria Sklodowska of Poland. Born in Warsaw, she went to Paris to work for her doctorate in physics. There she met Pierre Curie, who was a physics professor at the Sorbonne, and married him. In 1903 the Curies shared the Nobel Prize for Physics with Henri Becquerel for their investigation of radioactivity. In 1911 she was awarded a second Nobel, this one for her discovery of radium and polonium, and the isolation of pure radium.

JACKIE DZIERZWA, Richmond, England.

FROM OUR NOV. 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Brilliant Mr. Wells
PARIS — "The War in the Air" is one of the most brilliant books Mr. H.G. Wells has yet written. It is discovered that every nation of the world has a secret fleet of airships in various stages of perfection, and that these are speedily set in action against one another. It is the framework of Mr. Wells' philosophy of modern life. He sees how, under the devastating influence of modern science, mechanism has outgrown the human mind. Society became vast and intricate while the individual was seen as simple and as petty. The whole thing is a picture of the monstrous absurdity of the human race in piling up an increasingly intricate and dependent civilization without co-ordinating the parts.

1933: Linking Pounds to Dollars
LONDON — Tuesday's papers confine their comments on the reported pegging of the pound and dollar chiefly to reproduction of very cautious official pronouncements. The gist of these is the admission that there is certainly some relation between exchange rates and war-debt payments, but warning is given that an exchange-pegging agreement would involve major questions of policy. Both political and financial quarters, however, are busily following up probable implications that might be entailed through the sterling-dollar link, and generally speaking seem to feel that the maintenance of a stable relationship between the two currencies would necessitate reorientation of the British monetary policy.

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دكتور في الأصل

Foreign Veterans Pay Tearful Visit to Spain

65 Who Fought Alongside Republicans Tour Battlefields, Meet La Pasionaria

By Nina Baynton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Forty-five years ago, members of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion stood on the parade ground in Barcelona listening to La Pasionaria, the fiery, inspirational speaker of the Spanish Civil War.

"When the olive tree of peace puts forth its leaves again," she said, "mingled with the laurels of the Spanish republic's victory — come back!"

Recently, some of them did. In the first organized visit of the International Brigades since the civil war, 65 veterans returned to Spain for a tour of the old battlefields.

For many it was a sentimental return and, in a way, the reunion was a belated victory celebration.

"The Spanish republic finally was victorious. If you take the historic view," said Herman Rosenfeld, a retired electrician from Santa Monica, California.

"They've accomplished what we tried to accomplish. They've formed a solid democracy."

The trip was organized by Tom Entwistle, an American from Rockford, Illinois, who lives in Spain. It was sponsored by the privately financed Center for International Studies in Madrid.

About 45 of the returning veterans were Americans. Others on the trip included Frenchmen, Italians, Scandinavians, Yugoslavs and Canadians. Many brought their wives or children. One former nurse returned. Some women came alone, in memory of a husband, a brother or a friend who never came back.

The 35,000 volunteers of the International Brigades came from 51 countries.

Forty-five years ago, when their passports were marked "Not valid for travel to Spain," they entered the country secretly. Most came by foot, across the Pyrenees from France.

This time they picked up six-

month tourist visas at the airport, checked into the Hotel Florida Norte and attended a welcoming cocktail party in Retiro Park given by Enrique Torno, Madrid's Socialist mayor.

In 1937 and 1938 they listened to the words of La Pasionaria, Dolores Ibarruri, or read translations of her speeches to inspire them. On this trip they met their idol in person, many of them in tears as they bent to kiss her hand.

Seeing her was the high point of my trip," said John Roday, a retired factory worker from Racine, Wisconsin. "When I went up to her, I told her, 'La Pasionaria, I'm sure I speak for all the International Brigades when I tell you you are the mother of Spain.'"

"She said it's better to die on your feet than to live on your knees," said Mr. Rosenfeld.

"That's been repeated by some of the most demagogic people in the world today, but it's a true statement, and I think it inspired a lot of people."

La Pasionaria, a lifetime Communist, embodied for many people the spirit of resistance to fascism. When the Republicans were defeated, she fled to the Soviet Union, returning to Spain in 1977 two years after the death of Franco, the leader of the Nationalist forces.

Now 87, she still goes to a desk at Communist Party headquarters. Speaking to the women of Barcelona, she eulogized the departing brigade in 1938.

She said: "Speak to your children. Tell them of the International Brigades. Tell them how, coming over seas and mountains, crossing frontiers bristling with bayonets, and watched for by ravenous dogs thirsty to tear at their flesh, these men reached our country as crusaders for freedom. Many of them are staying here with the Spanish earth for their shroud, and all Spaniards

remember them with the deepest affection."

The official reception by the Socialist government, which is still nervous about igniting old passions, was more low-keyed. The mayor sponsored a reception, but did not appear at it himself. "We have been treated very warmly by individuals and largely ignored by the government," said Abe Smorodin, a former storekeeper from Brooklyn, New York. "And we are astute enough politically to know why that is."

Mr. Smorodin came back to Spain with his wife, Rose, and his two sisters. Mrs. Smorodin came to see the battlefields where her husband and two of her brothers

fought, and where one of her brothers died. The Smorodins stood at a vantage point over Brunete, where one of the Lincoln Battalion's most important battles was fought. It was here that the two American battalions, the Lincoln and the George Washington, were used as shock troops. They lost so many men that they were forced to combine into one battalion.

Charles Nussler, a supply manager in a New York City law firm, was wounded in the Brunete campaign. "I was in the Lincoln," he said. "It was a terrible hot day — July 6 — not nice like today. We didn't have any tanks or artillery, just manpower moving forward, and fascists firing at us. We began with

about 800 men; after we had maybe 300 left."

Steve Nelson, 52, who lives in Truro, Massachusetts, is a national commander of the American International Brigade veterans. He described the early volunteers:

"At the beginning there was no real training. The first men who came — some hardly had ever seen a gun. They got off the train and were given five bullets and a rifle and told to go out on the range and fire at a dummy. A few had been in the National Guard. They became our officers."

All of those here said that if the circumstances were the same, and they had their youth back, they would do it again.



Members of the International Brigades at their reunion in Madrid.

Spaniards Divided by Vatican Move To Beatify Clerics Killed in Civil War

MADRID — Vatican authorities, under instructions from Pope John Paul II, have reopened a process that could lead to many of the 6,532 priests, monks and nuns killed by Republican forces during the Spanish Civil War being proclaimed saints.

The move has created a political storm in Spain, where it has been greeted with relief by the political right and dismay by the left. It is seen as an indication that the passions of the war, in which 500,000 people were killed, are far from forgotten.

The newspaper *Diario 16* said in an editorial that, if the Vatican decision was made in full awareness of the political damage it could do, "then it is a ferocious political aggression against the harmony of Spanish society."

Diario 16 was reacting to the triumphal tones of the rightist newspaper *El Alcazar*, which hailed the news from Rome as fresh vindication of the Nationalist victory in the civil war and as a warning from the pope to the Socialist government of Felipe Gonzalez.

Many in Spain, including moderate churchmen, have questioned the wisdom of the Vatican decision, which was disclosed two days after Mr. Gonzalez met with the pope in Rome.

The move was widely interpreted as a deliberate attempt by the Vatican to hit back at Mr. Gonzalez for policies that have included a move to liberalize the laws on abortion and plans to tighten state control over private church schools.

Sources close to the prime minister said the government would regard a decision by the church to go ahead with the canonization as "disgraceful."

The announcement of the Vatican's intention was made Oct. 17, but church officials in Spain said the pope decided months ago to reopen the beatification process, the first step to sainthood, for the so-called civil war martyrs.

The proceedings were halted by Pope Paul VI after Franco's death in 1975. They were considered to be inappropriate at a time when Spaniards were trying to heal the wounds of the civil war and re-establish democracy.

While no one has questioned the fact that clerics were murdered in often brutal circumstances, critics have argued that there were atrocities on both sides and that the killings had more to do with politics than religion. They said the victorious Nationalist side also executed Basque priests who ministered to Republican soldiers.

The church openly backed the rightist rebellion against the Popular Front government that provoked the civil war. The Nationalists' uprising was blessed as a holy crusade by the Vatican.

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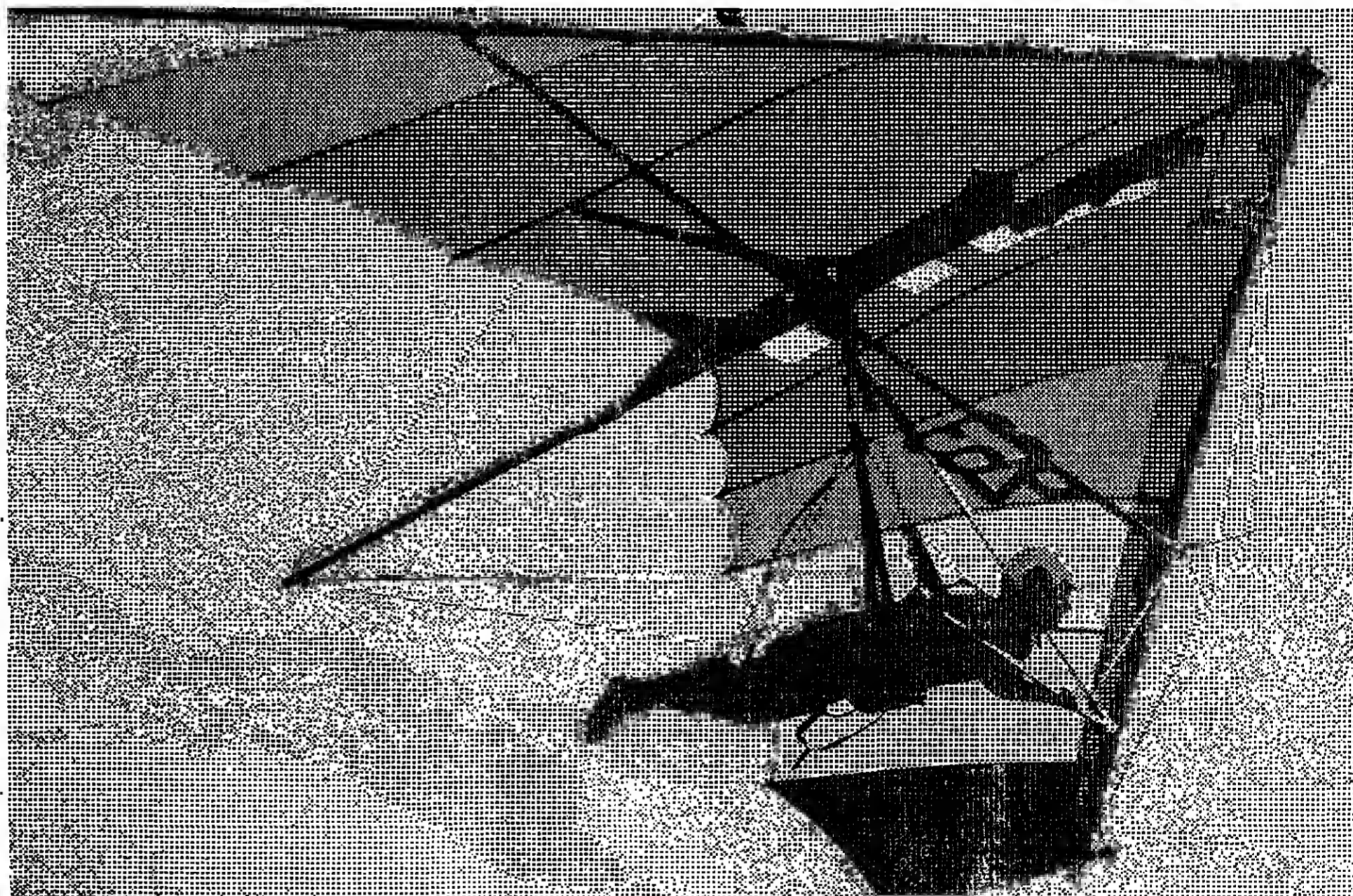
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Lillian Carter, Mother Of Ex-President, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lillian Carter, 85, the mother of former President Jimmy Carter and a woman who became a national figure in her own right through her outspokenness, died of cancer Sunday in Americus, Georgia.

The former president's wife, Mrs. Carter's two other living children, Billy Carter and Gloria Spann, were at her bedside in the Americus-Spaulding County hospital when she died.

Her son's campaign for the presidency in 1976 introduced "Miss Lillian" as she preferred to be known, to the public as a woman of talent and energy, unafraid to be unconventional and charmingly free of pretense.

The daughter, wife and mother of leaders in a conservative community in the Deep South, Mrs. Carter set an example of racial liberalism at a time and in a place when it took courage to do so.

Bessie Lillian Gordy Carter was born in Richland, in southwestern Georgia, where her father was the local postmaster. Active himself in politics and public life, her father, James Jackson (Jim Jack) Gordy, was credited with originating the idea of free delivery of the U.S. mail to farmers.

After the family moved to nearby Plains, Mrs. Carter defied parental objections to study nursing. She completed her training in Atlanta before her marriage in 1924 to James Earl Carter, then the manager of the Plains farm supply store.

During the years of segregation, Mrs. Carter astonished her white neighbors by acting as a nurse for the family's black farmhands and occasionally receiving black visitors in her parlor.

While bearing and raising four children, Mrs. Carter continued to work as a nurse and also took an active part in local politics and church and community affairs. Her husband was elected to the state

legislature, but died of cancer in 1953 during his first term.

When she was 67 and her son was making his first run for the Georgia governorship, she took at face value a televised public service advertisement which said "age is no barrier" to service in the Peace Corps. In December 1966 she left for India where she worked in a family planning clinic, cared for lepers, sought to improve sanitary conditions and overcame bouts of homesickness and despondency.

When her son became president, he sent her abroad to represent the United States at the funerals of several foreign leaders.

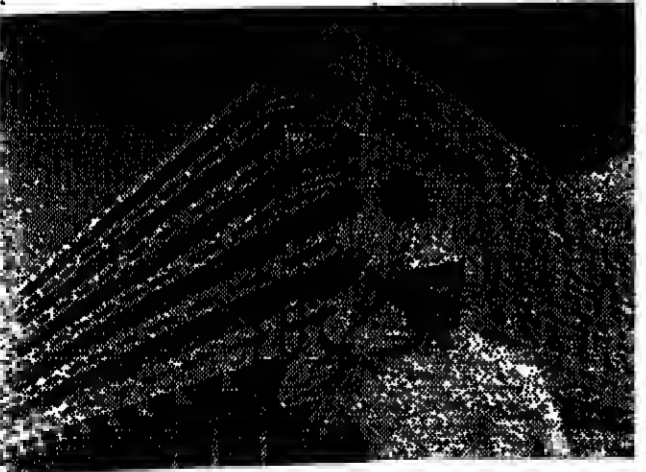
Mrs. Carter's death was the second in the family in recent weeks. Her daughter, Ruth Carter Stapleton, died last month of pancreatic cancer.

Other deaths: Paul Foley, 69, retired chairman and chief executive of the Interpublic Group of Companies, an advertising holding company, Sunday at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York.

Ray Sanders, 66, first baseman for the Saint Louis Cardinals from 1942 to 1946, Friday in an auto accident in Franklin County, Missouri, authorities said.



Lillian Carter



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ARTS / LEISURE

'Cats': A Big Meow On Budapest Stage

By Alexandra Shelley
International Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST — "There has never been such a success in Hungary since World War II," the director Tamás Sárközy says of his latest production, "Cats" — more commonly known as "Cats" — which opened at the Madách Theatre here in March and has already filled the theater's 869 seats for the first few weeks of the new season.

For those without the patience to wait at least an hour to buy a ticket in advance, there is a brisk black market business, and during the busy season, the theater has already filled the theater's 869 seats for the first few weeks of the new season.

"Cats," the musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber, is not the only recent Western play that has taken Budapest by storm. Contemporary plays from the United States and England constitute some of the biggest successes here, attracting a large portion of the annual total of five million theatergoers, who, thanks to government subsidies, can see a play for the equivalent of about \$1.

Because nationalism and theater have traditionally been intertwined in Hungary, the production of such plays as "Cats" stirs debate here. Modern Hungarian plays often veil criticism of the past and of daily life in allegory or abstraction, and are criticized by some in the theatrical community as esoteric and derivative.

But the theaters are for the most part free to produce Western plays that directly face some of the same political issues, often soon after their Western premieres. As they filter through the interpretations of directors, designers and cast — and the expectations of the audience — they take on Hungarian color.

Lloyd Webber came to Budapest last season to see the third production of his play after London and New York and its first staging in a proscenium theater. The British composer, Sárközy explains, was also interested to see how well the play — and T.S. Eliot's verse — stood up when translated into a different culture.

Over the last five years, the Vígzház, largest of Budapest's 19 professional theaters, has put on Joseph Heller's "Catch-22," Ken Kesey's "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," Peter Shaffer's "Equus" and "Amadeus," and Bernard Pomerance's "The Elephant Man."

One of the four directors at Vígzház, Peter Vally — working this season on Woody Allen's "Play it

Again Sam" — ascribes the influx of Western drama to increased "international connections."

These include grants that allow Hungarians to tour Western theaters, the unofficial resource of the more than five million Hungarians who live outside the country, and the activities of the Hungarian Center of the International Theater Institute, which distributes foreign plays and publicizes first nights from around the world.

The popularity of English and American plays stems partly from the fascination with things Western, augmented by the prohibitive costs of travel to the West, and a lack of objective media coverage of daily life in these countries.

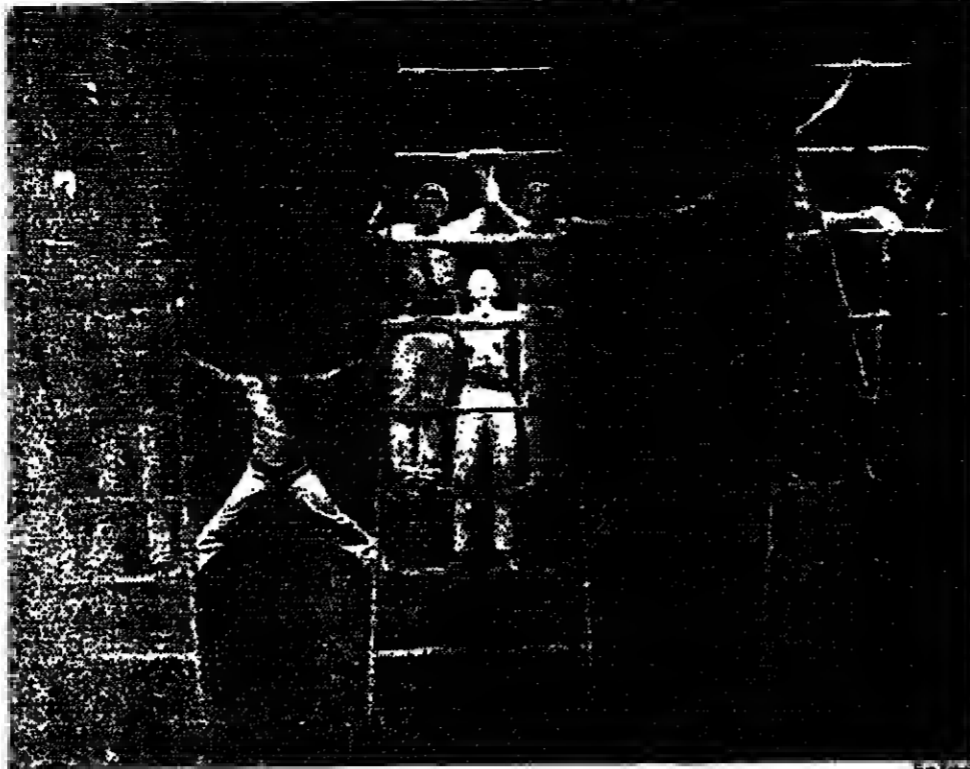
But a more fundamental appeal may be the universal dilemmas addressed frankly by many of the English and American plays, which a Hungarian play might cloak in metaphor. "Now we're more interested in the problems of individuality," says the young, bearded Vígzház director Deszö Kapás, who directed "Catch-22." "The Elephant Man," "Equus" and "Amadeus." "On a psychological level, these plays are full of life, full of blood, of sense and heart."

Ooe director suggests that the dismantling of the Solidarity union in Poland led many Eastern Europeans to be skeptical about similar movements and apathetic towards politics as a whole. "Nowadays people don't like political themes in the theater," he says. "They only want musicals or love stories which don't require that they think."

Kapás, on the other hand, suggests that the younger Hungarian playwrights address themselves to very few people, mostly to the intelligentsia. "But there are some exceptions. Traditionally, Hungarian theater has been permeated by what Vally calls 'quasi-historical plays,' which avail themselves of a historical situation to draw parallels with current politics. One such play is the rock ballad 'Körmöves Kelemen' which opened at the Vígzház's chamber theater, Pesti, in 1982.

It was written by Imre Sarkadi, who, the director László Maros says, tried three times to finish his drama in the early 1950s. "Sarkadi was torn," says Maros. "He had faith, as many Hungarians did, in the post-Nazi government, yet was affected by the events" during the repressive Rakosi regime that eventually perpetuated the 1956 uprising. Sarkadi committed suicide in 1961, leaving "Körmöves Kelemen" unfinished.

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"Körmöves Kelemen" is a rock ballad based on a Hungarian folk tale.

The play is based on an old Hungarian folk tale in which 13 masons sacrifice the wife of one of them to appease the spirit of the land so that they can complete their public duty of building a fortress.

"Everyone here knows the play deals with that time," says Maros, referring to the Rakosi era. "There is no human being who has the right to sacrifice another human being. You can sacrifice yourself for moral or political points of view, but not another — that is murder."

The popularity of "Körmöves Kelemen" belies the idea that contemporary Hungarian drama tends toward the intellectual exercise, and that entertainment must be imported. "We are over going to be able to play an American musical like 'Amadeus,'" says Maros. "But we can play 'Körmöves Kelemen' — no one else can." However, its conscious attempt to use old and new Hungarian motifs to popularize a political philosophy is unusual.

Words Foul Up Mime Show

The Associated Press

LONDON — The French actor Jean-Louis Barrault, 73, ended a one-man show here 20 minutes early Sunday after protests from an uncomprehending audience made it impossible for him to perform. His performance in the Barbican Theatre, home of the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which had been billed as mime, included a long French commentary.

The quasi-historical play constitutes one extreme of critical introspection in current Hungarian drama. At the other extreme are plays that focus narrowly on private lives, leaving the audience to bridge the gap between personal complaint and social comment.

"Keysearchers," written in 1975 by István Örkény, one of Hungary's most popular playwrights, is typical of this genre, an absurd play riddled with grotesque humor. Its hero, a pilot who has accidentally landed his plane in the city cemetery, finds himself locked in an apartment with five other characters who are all somehow affected by his mistake. By the end of the play however, they are convinced — as is the pilot — that this disaster was really a show of great heroism.

But only Örkény's preface to "Keysearchers" explicitly refers to Hungarian history, to the propaganda that elicits defeat in the colors of victory. "We are dealing with a small nation and its people, with those whose fate larger forces have always controlled. Therefore my hero, this ordinary soul who accepts and transfers failure, is no other than a pilot, whose responsibility extends only to the safe landing of a passenger's plane."

This small failure can be examined in its minutest details and is thus more comprehensible than, let's say, a Waterloo.

The flight of Örkény's critical imagination was hampered by "larger forces" during his lifetime. He died in 1979 and, according to his English translator, Clara Gyor-

gey, "Only at the end of his career was Örkény fully recognized. . . . Now as a Hungarian 'absurdist,' Örkény is regarded as a conscientious spokesman of 'liberalized' Hungary through his irony-filled, often autobiographical, plays."

Plays that are less metaphorical than "Keysearchers" are sometimes mined for years in the offices of the municipal council or the national ministry before permission is granted for their production. One director called it "an absurd situation — nobody knows why in 1983 we can't play something and in 1983 we can." Yet most directors and actors say that they can't remember the last time a play was formally banned under the relatively liberal government of János Kádár.

In fact, the government provides incentive for the production of such Hungarian plays as those of Örkény. Since every theater is subsidized by either the municipal council or the national culture ministry, only 40 to 50 percent of their costs must be covered by box-office receipts. To some extent this frees the theaters from the tyranny of popular taste, which favors a "Cats" over a "Keysearchers."

But the mechanism of the subsidy imposes the preferences of the council and ministry on each theater's repertoire. Profits from such commercial successes as "Cats" are given back to the government, which then awards supplementary funds to classical plays, historical Hungarian plays and other new Hungarian drama.

Go to Worth Avenue for a Spree

By Jeffrey Robinson

International Herald Tribune

PALM BEACH, Florida — It was all very serious. None of that rainy Sunday afternoon dining-room-table kind of Monopoly. This was the real thing.

Nineteen national champions from as far away as New Zealand and Peru, Finland and Kuwait, plus the reigning world champ, assembled here recently to put their buying, selling and haggling skills on the line for the title of World Monopoly Champion.

The game is sold in 32 countries and translated into 19 languages, and with such a prestigious title at stake, the hallways at the Breakers Hotel here were filled with people discussing the finer points of the game.

This year's contest contained several two-time veterans, which suggests there really must be more than dumb-blind luck involved. One of the skills is, obviously, negotiation. At times during the championships, the bidding was so fast and furious you'd have thought Sotheby's was selling a Monet. (The Kuwaiti champion once offered his opponent an all-expenses paid trip to the actual place on the board in exchange for a property card.)

The objectives are simple: Drive your opponent into poverty, bury him in mortgages, insist that he pay his debts when he lands on your hotels, and then, with great class, gloat openly as the bank repossesses everything he's got.

The Australian won his title in a women's prison in Sydney, where the national championships were held, perhaps inspired by the instruction "Go to Jail, Directly to Jail." The English champion, 14 years old and the tournament's youngest player, proved his skills in Britain by defeating a real estate agent, a chartered surveyor and a mortgage banker. The West German played for his national title at a match held on top of West Germany's highest mountain. The Italian is a self-taught addict who says he learned his game technique by playing alone, managing the money, the properties and the trades for all five players.

After three elimination rounds, five players, from Austria, Australia, Peru, Venezuela and Britain, were left. Greg Jacobs, 32, a real estate agent from Perth, Australia, was runner-up at the last championships in Bermuda in 1980. "The best colors are the properties on the board between Jail and Free Parking," he says. "But the important thing is not just get those, you must also have enough cash to do something with them."

He claims there are three distinct phases of the game. "To play well you have to understand when each phase begins and ends. There's the opening phase, the middle game and the endgame. For example, the four railroads are important only in the opening part of the game. They don't mean a lot later on."

The second finalist, Helmut Pfeifferberger, 22, a Viennese student who represented Austria, agrees. "There is of course luck involved, but that can only take you so far. After that it's all negotiation and concentration. My favorite properties are Boardwalk and Park Place, and all the greens."

Peru's champion, Jose Vasquez, 24, a law student from Arequipa, favors the orange properties: Luis Antonio Alvarado Farias, 17, of Caracas, prefers the railroads, Boardwalk and Park Place.

According to the British champion, James Mallett of Gloucester, "The best colors are definitely orange. Once you've got houses to build, get rid of the railroads and the utilities. I train 10 hours a week, every week. And I think you've got to buy everything you can. Then you've got to negotiate with your opponents to get the best deals while making them think that



World champion Jacobs: three-phase game.

they're getting the best deal. You've got to be persistent."

Before the final round, the five contestants drew their playing pieces, by lot, and with each piece came a prize, the life-size version of that piece. There was real car, a real horse, a top hat with \$100 bills stuck on the brim, a wheelbarrow filled with money and a live Terrier dog.

Then they got down to serious business. The players wore ties. They sat around a large table, with interpreters and judges. It was a fight to bankruptcy, winner take all.

The first player out was the Austrian. Then the Venezuelan fell. With only three players left in the game, the Australian seemed the favorite, as he had property built on Boardwalk and Park Place, although for a while it looked as if the young British player might be able to come from behind.

Then disaster struck. James Mallett ran out of cash, and then out of luck. He landed on Greg Jacobs' old eyes, he left the table. Half a dozen throws of the dice later, the Peruvian realized that he too was beaten, gallantly extending his hand to Jacobs to concede the win.

First prize was a shopping spree on Worth Avenue with \$10,000 worth of cash — all Monopoly money, accepted this once at all the shops on the block. Jacobs bought a scarf for his wife, a stuffed animal for his son and then spent the rest at a local stockbroker buying General Mills shares. The company happens to own Parker Brothers, who happen to own Monopoly.

NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,041,171	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	1,032,000	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	+1/4
GE	1,025,000	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+1/4
Merck	1,015,000	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,010,000	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,010,000	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,010,000	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,010,000	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,010,000	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,010,000	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	12,047	12,068	12,043	12,055	+8
Transp.	1,375	1,385	1,370	1,380	+5
Comp.	4,753	4,772	4,734	4,765	+12

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
Composite	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Indus	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Transp.	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Comp.	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5

NYSE Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Assigned	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Unassigned	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Unassigned	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Unassigned	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Unassigned	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5

Monday's NYSE Closing					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Vol. of 4 p.m.	7,444,000				
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	7,180,000				
Prev. Consolidated Close	7,294,417				

AMEX Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Decided	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Unassigned	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Unassigned	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5
Unassigned	1,845	1,840	1,840	1,845	+5

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	2,245	2,250	2,240	2,245	+5
Indus	2,245	2,250	2,240	2,245	+5
Transp.	2,245	2,250	2,240	2,245	+5
Comp.	2,245	2,250	2,240	2,245	+5

AMEX Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,041,171	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	1,032,000	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	+1/4
GE	1,025,000	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+1/4
Merck	1,015,000	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,010,000	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4

12 Month High/Low Stock										12 Month High/Low Stock										12 Month High/Low Stock										12 Month High/Low Stock									
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Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4																
Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4																
Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4																
Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4																
Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	+1/4	Amgen	1																										

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COMMODITIES

By PETER T. KILBORN

Despite Turmoil in Coffee Industry, One Farm in Brazil Is Doing Well

CAMPINAS, Brazil — The rainy season has begun on the São João do Atibaia plantation in Campinas, the center of Brazil's most productive coffee-growing region. Next June, at the start of the Brazilian winter, the skies will clear and the leaves will have fallen from the plants, leaving behind branches of bright red berries, each pod containing two beans that a cooperative will sell to roasters, processors and trading companies.

Like most everything else in the Brazilian economy, there is turmoil in coffee. Growth of world consumption has stalled and world prices have nearly stabilized. Production is erratic and costs — fertilizer, wages, farming equipment — keep rising.

In addition, various forms of government support to agriculture are being withdrawn with the result that some of the country's coffee growers have switched to soybeans, cattle and sugar cane. The latter is favored by the government because it is used to make the alcohol that fuels most of the cars now being sold in Brazil.

Brazil would willingly grow a lot more coffee, but per-capita consumption worldwide has been falling.

The São João do Atibaia plantation, 60 miles (96 kilometers) from São Paulo, reflects none of this turmoil. It is a showplace farm of 657 acres (266 hectares), without a trace of the litter, poverty or disorder to be found on the roads leading to it.

On the plantation, the view is of tall pine trees and rolling hills of coffee plants, all defined by concrete fence posts painted white with blue caps and strung with barbed wire.

The fences are for the bony Brahman calves that are bred here and then sent to other farms for fattening. The calves are another element in Mr. Ribeiro's apparent success in growing coffee.

"It's important to have the right conditions," he said. "You have to give food to the calves. I use a lot of natural fertilizer from the cattle — 20 liters per tree and 450 grams of chemical fertilizer. Some people use twice as much chemical fertilizer and don't get this kind of production."

'Good, Clean Coffee'

Mr. Ribeiro says that he harvested 3,000 60-kilogram bags of "good, clean coffee" this year from the farm's 90,000 trees. Last year the weather kept the harvest to 1,500 bags, but the year before Mr. Ribeiro collected 3,012 bags. "I haven't any problems," Mr. Ribeiro said. "I sell the coffee well. I sleep well."

Mr. Ribeiro, who wears a straw hat and a T-shirt bearing the logo of Group Supergras, a big gas-distribution company that owns the plantation, supervises 42 workers. This includes everyone 15 and older who lives on the plantation. During harvest, he will hire additional migrant workers.

Brazilian growers have been experimenting with American berry-picking machines to harvest the beans, but most still work by hand. Workers harvest the fruit by grasping the trunk end of a branch and sliding their hand toward them along the branch, knocking the fruit to the ground.

The São João do Atibaia plantation grows the two varieties of coffee the Brazilians consider the best — Arabica munda novo and Arabica tani. The trees yield fruit for 30 years or more on two-year cycles.

Market Closely Regulated

Since the 1960s, the once-turbulent world coffee market has been closely regulated by the International Coffee Organization, comprising the world's leading growing and consuming countries. After the harvest, member countries meet in London and set the year's prices, the amounts of coffee each country can sell and the amount to stockpile to maintain supplies during bad harvest years.

Under this year's agreement, Brazil is allowed to export 16 million bags of its total crop of 29 million bags — or 23.6 percent of the organization's total exports of 56 million bags. It was also allocated 1.5 million bags to try to sell to countries, mostly Eastern European, that do not recognize the coffee agreement.

Of the rest, 7 million bags are earmarked for domestic consumption and 4.5 million will be stockpiled.

During the July 1982-to-June 1983 harvest year, the Brazilian Coffee Institute says, Brazil exported 17.2 million bags valued at about \$2.2 billion. In the year, the average monthly price for Brazilian coffee rose from \$1.38 a pound to \$1.43, a rate of gain that is expected to continue this year.

Brazil would willingly grow a lot more coffee, but per-capita consumption worldwide has been falling. World consumption for the fiscal year that ended in September was estimated at 81 million bags, up slightly from 80 million the year before and 79 million in 1980-81.

Mr. Ribeiro is as addicted to coffee as most Brazilians. When he has the time, he says, he has a little coffee made thick and sweet in tiny cups every hour during the day.

"The people here take a whole liter with them into the field," he said. "It makes them feel stronger."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 31, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	F.F.	Y.F.	Scd.	S.F.	S.P.	S.C.
American	2.48	1.66	2.36	6.55	20.36	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Brussels	35.51	24.91	20.34	4.48	3.34	16.124	—	25.073	5.34
Frankfurt	24.82	16.94	13.92	3.33	2.33	10.14	—	12.18	2.73
London (U.S.)	1.34	0.62	0.52	0.17	0.17	0.17	—	0.17	0.17
Paris	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Switzerland	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
West Germany	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Japan	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Italy	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Spain	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Sweden	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Norway	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Denmark	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Finland	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Greece	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Portugal	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Belgium	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Netherlands	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Australia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
New Zealand	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
South Africa	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
India	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
China	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Japan (Yen)	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
South Korea	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Philippines	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Thailand	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Singapore	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Malaysia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Indonesia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Brunei	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Sri Lanka	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Burma	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Myanmar	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Laos	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Cambodia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Sierra Leone	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Liberia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ivory Coast	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ghana	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Senegal	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Mali	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Niger	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Chad	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Cameroon	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Cote d'Ivoire	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Guinea	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Sierra Leone	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Liberia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ivory Coast	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ghana	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Senegal	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Mali	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Niger	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Chad	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Cameroon	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Cote d'Ivoire	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Guinea	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Sierra Leone	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Liberia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ivory Coast	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ghana	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Senegal	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Mali	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Niger	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Chad	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
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Guinea	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Sierra Leone	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Liberia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ivory Coast	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ghana	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Senegal	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Mali	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Niger	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Chad	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
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Cote d'Ivoire	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Guinea	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Sierra Leone	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Liberia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ivory Coast	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
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Senegal	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Mali	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Niger	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Chad	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
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Guinea	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Sierra Leone	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Liberia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ivory Coast	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ghana	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Senegal	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Mali	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Niger	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Chad	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
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Guinea	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Sierra Leone	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Liberia	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ivory Coast	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Ghana	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Senegal	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Mali	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Niger	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Chad	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23
Cameroon	1.66	0.83	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.2

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mesa Group to Solicit Shareholders To Fight Gulf's Reorganization Plan

AMARILLO, Texas — Mesa Petroleum Co. and its co-investors in Gulf Oil Corp. have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission preliminary proxy materials to solicit other shareholders against Gulf's reorganization proposal, Mesa said Monday. Holders are to vote Dec. 2 on the proposed reorganization.

Mesa is exercising rights under Pennsylvania law to demand access to Gulf's list of shareholders and certain other corporate records. Gulf is incorporated in Pennsylvania. Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb Inc. has been retained as financial adviser to Mesa and the other investors.

Mesa has said it opposes changes in Gulf's structure that would make Gulf a Delaware corporation and eliminate cumulative voting rights for shareholders.

Mesa and the other investors in its group have said they plan to spend \$1 billion buying Gulf stock. The group already owns slightly less than 11 percent of the shares outstanding, a figure that could permit the investors to secure one seat on the Gulf board at next May's annual meeting.

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Rise 14%

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. machine-tool orders rose to \$156 million in September, up 14 percent from \$137.3 million in August and 80 percent from \$86.9 million in September 1982, the National Machine Tool Builders Association said Monday.

Orders for metal-forming tools rose 15 percent last month to \$3.4 million and were up 56 percent from September 1982, the association said. It said metal-cutting tool orders rose 13 percent to \$102.7 million, or 95 percent above the year-earlier level.

The September backlog of unfilled orders totaled \$1.06 billion, down from \$1.52 billion in September 1982, the association said. It said industry shipments rose 19 percent last month to \$134.4 million from \$113 million in August but were 51 percent below shipments a year earlier.

Matsushita VTR Pact With Europeans

TOKYO (Reuters) — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has reached basic agreement with the European electronics companies Philips and Grundig to supply them with technology to make VHS-format video tape recorders, Matsushita said Monday.

It said Philips, of the Netherlands, and Grundig, of West Germany, which manufacture the Philips-developed V2000-format recorder, asked Matsushita to provide the VHS technology. Matsushita said the details were not yet agreed upon.

Industry sources said the Europeans' move followed slow sales of V2000 recorders because of poor picture reproduction. Their share in the European market is less than 20 percent, the sources said. VHS-format recorders account for 70 percent of the world market.

BHP, Vickers to Merge Subsidiaries

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. and Vickers have agreed in principle to merge the heavy-engineering division of Commonwealth Steel Co. with Vickers Australia Ltd. to form a new listed company to be called Constel Vickers Ltd., the parent companies said Monday.

A Broken Hill spokesman said BHP and Vickers would each own about 40 percent of the company and the public would own about 20 percent. He said the deal excluded Constel's stainless steel products division, which will be sold to another BHP unit, John Lysegh (Australia) Ltd., at a price still to be determined.

Vickers holds 66 pct of Vickers Australia's issued and BHP owns 86 percent of Constel.

Honda to Aid Chinese Cycle Factory

TOKYO (Reuters) — Honda Motor Co. has signed an agreement with China's Sichuan Xingqiang Industrial Product Import and Export Corp. and the Jialing Machine Factory of Chongqing under which Honda will help the factory produce Honda-designed motorcycles to be sold in China, Honda said Monday.

It said the seven-year agreement would allow the factory to build 700 cycles initially and 1250 cycles later with components supplied by Japan. Initial output, starting next spring, will be about 100,000 motorcycles a year, Honda said.

The factory has produced 5000 motorcycles of its own design at a rate of 100,000 a year since receiving technical assistance from Honda in September 1981. The agreement provides for the factory to pay yen royalties to Honda.

OPEC Body Sees Slump in Oil Market

NICOSIA (Reuters) — OPEC's market monitoring committee sees a possible deterioration in the oil market in the 1984 first quarter that could be as serious as the market's decline in the 1983 first quarter, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Monday.

Market developments could eventually make the defence of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' prices more difficult, especially after the 1984 first quarter, the newsletter quoted the committee as saying at a meeting in Vienna last week.

It said increasingly uneven reporting of oil production data by OPEC members posed serious problems for the committee. OPEC output estimates for the third quarter ranged between 17.85 million and 18.33 million barrels a day, the newsletter said, adding that Saudi Arabia apparently had reduced production in the second half of October from the level in the first half of the month.

Japan's VTR Exports Set High in September

TOKYO — Japanese exports of videotape recorders rose to a record 1.47 million sets in September on stronger sales to all major markets except the European Community, Japan's Electronics Industries Association said Monday.

The September total compares with the previous record of 1.38 million sets in July 1983, and represented a gain of 21.8 percent from the September 1982 level. Exports to the United States rose 77.2 percent, to 541,928 sets, from a year earlier due to increased shipments for Christmas sales, it said. But sales to the EC fell 18.6 percent.

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1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland.
Phone: (0) 20-2047/22973. Telex: 18536

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Item	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
200	400.800	400.800	400.800	400.800
400	135.300	135.300	135.300	135.300
600	135.300	135.300	135.300	135.300
800	135.300	135.300	135.300	135.300
1000	135.300	135.300	135.300	135.300

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Telex: 212-722-0652 (New York)
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Managed Fund still 1st

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Guinness Mahon International Fund Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated in Guernsey under the Companies (Guernsey) Law 1988.

Based on the Guinness Mahon International Fund Limited by Guinness Mahon & Co. Limited.

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U.S.-Japan Talks Fail to Bridge Gap

United Press International

TOKYO — U.S. and Japanese trade negotiators completed their first day of talks Monday aimed at removing trade irritants before President Ronald Reagan's Nov. 9-12 visit, but they failed to bridge their differences, a U.S. spokesman said.

The meeting, between a U.S. team led by Trade Representative William E. Brock and top Japanese trade officials, covered a wide range of topics, including Japanese auto exports, the yen-dollar relationship, tariffs and high-tech trade, David Demarest, a spokesman, said.

"There was no agreement on any of the subjects discussed," he said. Mr. Demarest, a Brock aide who was present during the two-hour meeting, said the two sides engaged in "a very thorough discussion" of the topics but "did not come to any decision."

They are scheduled to meet again Tuesday.

A central issue of the talks was the thorny problem of working out

a formula for holding down Japanese car exports to the United States for the year beginning next April.

Mr. Demarest said no agreement was reached on the auto issue.

Kyodo news service quoted a U.S. official as saying that both sides agreed on extending the auto-export curbs for one more year with the volume to be decided at Tuesday's meeting.

A statement from Susuke Uno, the MITI minister, Mr. Brock's counterpart at Monday's talks, said that an outline for the fourth year of the voluntary export-restraint program would be issued following Tuesday's talks, Kyodo said.

U.S. officials would not talk about proposals discussed during the meeting, but MITI sources said the U.S. wants Japan to export no more than 1.8 million cars to the United States in fiscal 1984 while Tokyo is pressing for a 1.9-million ceiling.

Under the three-year agreement that ends next March 31, Japan agreed to hold down its car exports to the United States to 1.65 million units a year.

On tariff discussions, U.S. officials complained that the Japanese maintain high customs duties in specific sectors and the result is, one source said, that "competitive U.S. goods were not able to gain access to the Japanese market."

U.S. officials cited processed food, pulp and plywood as the areas where the United States wants Japan to lower its tariffs.

In the high-tech trade area, Mr. Brock was believed to have asked Japan to buy U.S. communications satellites as part of Tokyo's efforts to trim its massive trade surplus with the United States, which is expected to top \$20 billion this year.

Mr. Brock and Mr. Uno also discussed the value of the yen, with the United States proposing joint efforts to raise the Japanese currency's exchange value, U.S. officials said.

Riggs National Of U.S. to Buy Bank in Britain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Riggs National Bank of Washington announced Monday that it is buying A.P. Bank of London for \$37.5 million with the intent of entering the British and European financial markets.

Riggs Bank and Norwich Life Insurance Society of Norwich, England, which owns the A.P. Bank, signed a letter of intent that shows Riggs plans to buy 100 percent of the shares of the British financial institution, a Riggs spokesman said.

Riggs, which had assets of \$4.2 billion as of Sept. 30, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Riggs National Corp., and already has a branch in London. A.P. Bank, with assets of about \$600 million as of Sept. 30, has a full range of banking services. (UPI, AP)

Plan to Build Engine For Airbus A320 Gets Go-Ahead From Group

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A group led by Rolls-Royce Ltd. of Britain and U.S.-based United Technologies Corp. has cleared a major obstacle in its plans to develop an engine for a new generation of 150-seat airliners.

The group, which also includes West German, Italian and Japanese companies, said Monday that the U.S. Justice Department had decided not to challenge the legality of the plan, which is expected to cost more than \$1 billion. The engine, to be known as the V2500, is scheduled to be ready for delivery in early 1988.

Within the next few weeks, the group plans to set up a joint venture called International Aero Engines.

Sir William Duncan, chairman of Britain's state-owned Rolls-Royce, described the project as a model for the recession-wracked aerospace industry. "The whole industry has to look more and more at collaboration as a way of life," he said at a press conference.

Howard Mager, an aerospace analyst at the New York securities firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, called the Justice Department decision a key step but said the group still must prove that it can line up customers for the engine.

The V2500 is being designed especially for a proposed 150-seat airliner, the A320, being considered by Airbus Industrie, the consortium owned by aerospace companies in France, West Germany, Britain and Spain. The British and West German governments have

not yet decided whether to help finance the A320.

Sir William said the engine plan "is not essentially and uniquely dependent" on approval of the new Airbus model. The engines also could be used on jets of similar size being considered by Boeing and McDonnell Douglas.

The new engine would compete head on with the CFM 56-4, to be produced by a joint venture of General Electric of the United States and France's Societe Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation. Because it is merely a modified version of an existing engine, the CFM 56-4 would be considerably cheaper than the V2500, Mr. Mager said.

But, he added, the V2500 probably would have the edge in performance.

International Aero Engines, the new joint venture, is to be owned 30 percent by Rolls-Royce, 30 percent by United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney division, 19.9 percent by Japanese Aero Engine Corp., 12.1 percent by Motoren- und Turbinen-Union of West Germany and 8 percent by Fiat Aviazione of Italy.

The Japanese partner comprises Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

Ralph Robins, director of Rolls-Royce's civil engine group, was named chairman of the new company. Robert Rosati, a senior vice president at Pratt & Whitney, is to be president and chief executive officer.

The company's headquarters will be in East Hartford, Connecticut, and its engineering center in Derby, England.

Failed Beaufort Wells Dry Up Dream of Riches

(Continued from Page 7)

discussions behind the scenes evolved around economic issues. The companies agree that continued drilling would not be economical without the huge grants given by the Canadian government under the Petroleum Incentive Program, to promote Canadian exploration in frontier areas.

Last year, Ottawa gave companies \$501 million to drill in the Beaufort, more than double the previous year's outlay of \$24 million. And an increase in spending is expected this year.

"We would not be exploring in the Beaufort at the rate we are" without the grants, said Patrick Shaw, an Imperial spokesman.

Mr. Hoos said that would be enough to be commercial in milder environments, but he added that, in combination with three other fields, ranging from 5 million to 200 million barrels, some type of development might be possible sooner than most analysts expected.

The prevailing view has been that it would take at least one big find to allow for the construction of a transportation system that would permit over-land Beaufort development to proceed.

"We're now looking at ways of optimizing recovery from a grouping of small fields," Mr. Hoos said. "There are several options available to us."

Gulf is involved with Dome in the Arctic and several other Beaufort fields. But in the view of many analysts, it is Imperial, 70-percent owned by Exxon, that has been most successful.

Since the mid-1960s, Imperial has drilled in the Mackenzie River Delta, creeping slowly into the Beaufort. Its many small discoveries are estimated by outsiders to be capable of producing about 40,000 barrels of oil a day, and represent the only firm success in the Beaufort to date.

"It could be 15 to 20 years before anybody but Imperial produces any oil," said Stanley Kanik, a Canadian government geologist attending the hearing.

Although Imperial says it is willing to use tankers if that would

offer the greatest benefit to all oil drillers, many analysts suggest that the company is most interested in a pipeline. They estimate oil could be flowing to an Edmonton refinery by 1990 through such a line.

Mr. Kanik says Imperial has been more successful because it apparently has a better appreciation of how oil accumulates under delta regions. He says oil tends to gather in small pools and in near deltas, along the mouths of the Niger and the Mississippi as examples.

Canada's Arctic oil thrust is related to a government estimate that 75 Arctic wells might produce as much crude as 22,000 wells in Alberta, Canada's main petroleum province. But the discovery rate has picked up in Alberta, while expectations have not been met in the Northwest Territories.

Moreover, the pace of oil sands development in Alberta has been picking up. This has led to questions about the wisdom of concentrating so much drilling resources and government money in the Beaufort.

"No matter how you cut it, Alberta is where our oil and gas supplies are for the foreseeable future," Jim Gray, executive vice president of Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd., said when asked about the Beaufort. "We just have staggering amounts."

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New Issue

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

October 31, 1983



REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

DM 150 000 000

8% Bearer Bonds of 1983/1990

Stock Index No. 472,038

Offering Price: 100%

Dresdner Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

Algemene Bank

Nederland N.V.

Berliner Handels-

und Frankfurter Bank

Deutsche Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

Union Bank of Switzerland

(Securities) Limited

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

Postipankki

Union Bank of Finland Ltd.

ABD Securities Corporation

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Al-Mal Group

Amro International Limited

Arab Bank Corporation (ABC)

Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser

Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 1,100,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7,340,000
Prev. Closed-out Close 7,340,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

15-Min	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00
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SPORTS

Krieg, Zorn Lead Seahawks Past Raiders; Jets, Dolphins Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Dave Krieg passed for one touchdown and Jim Zorn completed another on a fake field-goal play to lead the Seattle Seahawks to a 34-21 National Football League victory over the Los Angeles Raiders here Sunday.

NFL ROUNDOUP

It was the team's second meeting in three weeks, Seattle winning both. After Los Angeles pulled to within three points, 17-14, in the third period, the Seahawks responded with a 65-yard drive and capped it on a 4th-and-1 sweep into the end zone by Curt Warner.

Seattle broke the game open at 3:11 of the final quarter, when Zorn, who had been replaced as starting quarterback by Krieg after two dismal games, kept the ball on an apparent field goal attempt and lofted a 33-yard touchdown pass to a wide-open David Hughes, giving Seattle a 31-14 lead.

Two attempts by the Raiders to get back into the game ended with turnovers — Don Dufek recovering a fumble and Keith Simpson intercepting a pass with 2:07 left in the game.

Krieg completed 13 of 22 passes for 156 yards and was intercepted once. Warner led Seattle's rushing attack with 101 yards on 23 carries,

while Hughes had 69 yards on 12 carries. Paul Johnson was the top Seahawk receiver with 64 yards on 5 catches.

The losers' Marc Wilson completed 22 of 34 passes for 297 yards and two touchdowns, but Wilson was intercepted four times. Marcus Allen's 30 yards on 13 carries led all Raider rushers; he was also the game's top receiver with 8 catches for 104 yards.

Jets 27, 49ers 13

In San Francisco, Richard Todd threw for 201 yards and the New York Jets stifled the 49ers as the Jets posted a 27-13 triumph. Cornerback Jerry Holmes ran back an interception 43 yards for a touchdown in the final minute to seal the victory for the Jets, who broke a three-game losing streak.

Pat Leahy's 46-yarder, his second long field goal of the game, gave New York a 20-13 lead early in the final period. The 49ers had capitalized on the game's first turnover, late in the third quarter, to pull within 17-13. Fred Dean knocked the ball out of Todd's hand and Dwight Gooden recovered on the 34. But the 49ers could get only as far as the four, setting for a 24-yard field goal by Ray Wersching.

Wersching had given the 49ers a 3-0 lead with a 45-yard field goal in

the second period. But the Jets then marched 73 yards in 11 plays, capped by a Scott Dickering's one-yard scoring plunge. Two minutes later, Todd hit Lam Jones on a 28-yard touchdown pass for a 14-3 lead.

The Jets finished with 186 yards on the ground while the 49ers managed only 85. San Francisco halfback Wendell Tyler, who has twice run for more than 100 yards this season, had only 8 yards in 9 carries. San Francisco quarterback Joe Montana, running when no receivers were open, picked up 50 yards on the ground.

Dolphins 30, Rams 14
 In Miami, rookie Dan Marino passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to pace the Dolphins to a 30-14 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

Marino's 2-yard rollout in the first quarter and his 46-yard bomb to Mark Duper in the second lifted the Dolphins to a 14-14 tie at the half. Then, while the Miami defense was holding off the Rams after interception, Uwe von Schamann kicked a 32-yard field goal. Tony Nathan went 18 yards for a score and David Overstreet caught a 3-yard TD pass from Marino.

Los Angeles scored in the first half on a 2-yard pass from Vince Ferragamo to Mike Guman and a

2-yard run by rookie Eric Dickerson, who ran for 101 yards to become the first NFL running back to go over the 1,000-yard mark this season.

Bills 27, Saints 21

In Orchard Park, New York, Joe Ferguson threw four touchdown passes, including two to backup wide receiver Mike Mosley, to lead Buffalo to a 27-21 victory over New Orleans.

The Saints got the ball with 1:20 left in the game and moved it from their own 28-yard line to the Buffalo 39. Quarterback Dave Wilson, who had three touchdown completions on the day, threw a pass with 19 seconds left to wide-open rookie wide receiver Tyrone Young in the end zone, but the ball was tipped at the last second by safety Steve Freeman and fell incomplete.

Browns 25, Oilers 19

In Orchard Park, New York, rookie Green ran 21 yards for a touchdown with 8:26 left in overtime to give the Browns a 25-19 verdict over Houston.

After the teams exchanged punts in the overtime period, Mike Whitwell intercepted a pass by Houston quarterback Gifford Nielsen on the Oilers 35 and returned to the 21.

Green, who carried 13 times for 108 yards, then broke up the mid-

dle on the first play to hand Houston its 16th straight defeat. The Oilers last won Sept. 19, 1982.

Steelers 17, Buccaneers 12

In Pittsburgh, Frank Pollard ran 2 yards for a touchdown with 31 seconds left as the Steelers overcame seven turnovers and an NFL-record 42 carries by Tampa Bay's James Wilder to edge the victory-less Buccaneers, 17-12.

Pollard's 13-yard run and a 21-yard pass from Cliff Stoudt to rookie Paul Skansi set up the winning score as Pittsburgh scored all 17 of its points in the fourth quarter to win their fifth game in a row.

On the strength of four field goals by Bill Caperos, the Bucs were leading, 12-0, when Stoudt — who had thrown three first-half interceptions — found rookie Wayne Caperos on an 11-yard scoring pass with 8:42 left.

A 57-yard Skansi punt return then gave Pittsburgh a first down at the Tampa Bay 24, but the Steelers had to settle for a 42-yard Gary Anderson field goal with 5:49 remaining.

After a punt following Tampa Bay's next possession, the Steelers took 10 plays to drive the 68 yards they needed for the winner.

Wilder, a third-year back, ran the ball 22 times in the first half

and ended with 42 carries for 126 yards.

He broke the record of 41 carries set by the Steelers' Franco Harris in 1976 against Cincinnati.

Bengals 34, Packers 14

In Cincinnati, Turk Schonert, starting his third straight game in place of injured Ken Anderson, passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to pace the Bengals to a 34-14 romp over Green Bay.

The Bengals scored three touchdowns in the second quarter en route to a 27-7 halftime advantage. Meanwhile, a tough defense was all but putting Green Bay out of the game.

On four second-period possessions, the Packers were forced to punt from their 17, 3, 7 and 30-yard lines.

Broncos 27, Chiefs 24

In Denver, Steve DeBerg shredded Kansas City's league-leading pass defense for 329 yards and a touchdown and Nathan Poole ran for two more scores as the Broncos posted a 27-24 victory.

Rich Karlis added two field goals for the winners.

The Chiefs scored on short touchdowns runs by Thomas Brown and Billy Jackson, a 22-yard field goal by Nick Lowery and an 8-yard pass from Bill Kenney to Carlos Carson. (UPI, AP)

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Buffalo	6	3	0	.667	173	182
Miami	4	3	0	.556	199	147
Baltimore	5	4	0	.556	146	197
New England	5	4	0	.556	199	189
N.Y. Jets	4	5	0	.444	194	185

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Pittsburgh	5	4	0	.556	227	165
Cleveland	5	4	0	.556	181	204
Cincinnati	3	4	0	.429	173	191
Houston	4	5	0	.444	199	246

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Denver	6	3	0	.667	153	147
L.A. Raiders	6	3	0	.667	162	204
Seattle	5	4	0	.556	219	206
Kansas City	4	5	0	.444	182	160
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	197	225

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Dallas	6	1	0	.857	291	195
Washington	6	2	0	.750	267	189
Philadelphia	5	3	0	.625	182	157
St. Louis	3	5	1	.389	198	269
N.Y. Giants	2	4	1	.273	164	214

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Minnesota	4	3	0	.571	215	225
Detroit	4	5	0	.444	202	188
Green Bay	3	4	0	.429	188	267
Chicago	3	4	0	.429	178	198
Tampa Bay	3	5	0	.389	141	227

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
San Francisco	5	2	0	.714	184	184
L.A. Rams	5	4	0	.556	201	208
New Orleans	5	4	0	.556	203	203
Atlanta	4	5	0	.444	194	179

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Detroit 18, Chicago 17						
St. Louis 41, Minnesota 21						
Atlanta 24, New England 13						
Buffalo 27, New Orleans 21						
Pittsburgh 17, Tampa Bay 12						
Baltimore 22, Philadelphia 21						
Dallas 26, N.Y. Giants 20						
Cleveland 26, Houston 19						
Miami 26, L.A. Rams 14						
Seattle 24, L.A. Raiders 21						
Denver 27, Kansas City 24						
N.Y. Jets 27, San Francisco 13						
Cincinnati 24, Green Bay 14						

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
San Francisco 5						
L.A. Rams 4						
New Orleans 4						
Atlanta 4						

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
San Francisco 5						
L.A. Rams 4						
New Orleans 4						
Atlanta 4						

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Toronto 11						
Ottawa 10						
Hamilton 10						
Montreal 10						

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
British Columbia 5						
Winnipeg 5						
Calgary 5						
Edmonton 5						
Saskatchewan 4						

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Calgary 5						
Edmonton 5						
Saskatchewan 4						
British Columbia 5						

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Calgary 5						
Edmonton 5						
Saskatchewan 4						
British Columbia 5						

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Calgary 5						
Edmonton 5						
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British Columbia 5						

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
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Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
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Calgary 5						
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Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Calgary 5						
Edmonton 5						
Saskatchewan 4						
British Columbia 5						

Hagler, Undisputed Champion, 'Looking for the Glory' Against Duran

By Michael Katz
 New York Times Service

PROVINCETOWN, Mass. — A large hole in the roof let the rain at the opposite end of the indoor swimming pool where Marvin Hagler was training. Outside, the sign at the Provincetown Inn advertised rooms for \$29.95.

Cape Cod is out of season. Hagler, at long last, is not.

For the first time in a 11-year professional boxing career, the undisputed middleweight champion of the world said he was "finally center stage." He left what he calls his "prison" here the other day for Las Vegas and his Nov. 10 date with glory and Roberto Duran. He took with him the supreme confidence of a man who believes in fate.

"Everything that has happened to me in the boxing game has led up to this moment," he said here last week. "It's not like it's been an overnight thing. But here I am and I think this fight is going to bring out the best in me. Everything I've

ever learned in boxing, it's all going to be there. My dues have finally been paid."

After his last fight, May 27, when he stopped Wilford Scypion, Hagler said he was contemplating retirement because there were no worthy challengers. Less than three weeks later, on June 16, he found the perfect foil to convince the general public what most people in boxing have already decided: that the pantherlike man with the shaved skull is the finest fighter, pound for pound, in the world.

Hagler is better than ever. He has beaten almost every middleweight of recent years, including Mustafa Hamishe and Tony Sibson. "But Marvin's problem is that he is so much better than everyone else, he doesn't get the credit he deserves for beating them," said his trainer of 13 years, Goody Petronelli. "But let me tell you, Mustafa Hamishe and Tony Sibson are good enough to be world champions and they probably would be if Marvin weren't around."

Perhaps Duran, a former light-weight and waterweight champion,

ART BUCHWALD

Clear Skies and Chuting

WASHINGTON—Every time something serious happens, my relatives from around the country call me to find out what is going on. They do this on the false assumption that someone who lives in Washington must know more than they do.

Last week was a busy one. Cousin Ziggy, who is a nervous Nelly when it comes to the Caribbean, said, "Why are we landing in Grenada?"

"Because of leftist Marxist thugs who overthrow the other leftist Marxist thugs running the government."

"But why would we care if one Marxist government overthrew another one?"

"Because the guys who took over made the Marxist thugs who were in power look like altar boys."

"Can I ask you a serious question?"

"Does the Reagan administration have a foreign policy?"

"Of course it has a foreign policy. You can't be a superpower without having a foreign policy."

"What is it, then?" Cousin Ziggy asked.

"Our foreign policy is not to have one."

"If the other side knows that we have no foreign policy, then the Kremlin things have no idea what we'll do next. Up until recently when a president spelled out a foreign policy, the Soviets immediately worked out a policy to counteract it. But now they're as confused as the American people as to what our objectives are, and they're climbing the Kremlin walls."

"Under the 'no-foreign-policy' foreign policy of the U.S. are we Record Champagne Harvest

getting closer to going to war with Russia?" Ziggy asked.

"No, but they are getting much closer to going to war with us."

"What's the difference?"

"The Soviets will not sit down with us unless they know we are willing to fight."

"Are the Soviets willing to fight if they know we are?"

"That's the 64,000 megaton question. Until that moment comes we must do everything to make them understand that we will use every weapon in our arsenal, up to and including the big 'H', before we'll bow to blackmail."

"And that's our foreign policy?" Ziggy asked.

"That's our broad policy. We are also in the business of destabilizing governments favorable to Moscow's thugs, and supporting governments that Moscow is trying to destabilize."

"We'll give the job to a third party that will be financed and trained by the CIA. The Soviets use the KGB to find and train their third parties. If destabilization doesn't work through third parties then we are prepared to use American brute force, just as the Soviets do when one of their covert operations fails."

"What ever happened to diplomacy, where nations talked things out first before flexing their muscles?"

"Our foreign policy is to use diplomacy only as a last resort, when all else fails. The president can't endanger the lives of 220 million Americans, not to mention every one else on the globe, by using diplomacy when the only thing the other side understands is armed might."

"It doesn't sound like a foreign policy that can last for a very long time. At some moment one side will test the other to see if it's bluffing or not."

"Reagan doesn't bluff," I said. "That was the true message of Grenada."

"And Andropov?"

"He doesn't bluff either. That was the true message of Afghanistan."

"So what do we have to look forward to?"

"More of the same, with clearing skies and light parachuting on Thursday."

Death of a Child

A Father's Goodbye to His Daughter,

Dead of Cystic Fibrosis at 8

By Michael Kernan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—A lot of 8-year-olds have died of cystic fibrosis. But Alexandra Deford happened to have a father who was a sports writer, and the book he has written about her is a song for all the children who die, for all the families who mourn them.

It is a short book, 196 pages: "Alex: The Life of a Child," short like her life. It is not an objective book, not objective at all.

Always before, when she left [Yale-New Haven Hospital], Alex would laugh and say something like this to Barbara: "Okay, I'll see you next time this stupid old place." But this time, before Barbara knew what hit her, Alex said only, "Good-bye, and throw her arms around her. To cry, alone, the night before, in her room, Alex said, 'Good-bye forever, and then, to a new nurse, one she liked but hadn't grown that close to, Alex was almost matter-of-fact. "I'm going home to die now," she said, "but don't tell my Mommy or Daddy because it'll upset them."

Dedicated to Dr. Thomas Dolan at Yale-New Haven and to "all the volunteers and professionals who work for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation," the book manages to do what all the posters and appeals have never done: It makes that dry mouthful of syllables a real and immediate horror, a thing that invades a household and takes it over, dominates lives, swallows them up.

The first enemy is the mucus, which comes out of the lungs every day by the cupful. It has to be pounded out, the way a baby is burped, only in this case the pounding goes on for half an hour every morning, so the horrendous, strangling coughs won't come so often during the day.

At night, in her infancy, Alex slept under a tent with a mist machine. At the end she needed oxygen and finally, when her

lungs kept collapsing, surgically implanted tubes in her chest. The disease began with her lungs and pancreas. Then it weakened her heart, affected her liver, gave her arthritis, spatulated her fingertips so that she would try to hide her hands from strangers. And then the high fevers. The pneumonia. The gradual weakening, so that she could no longer walk, no longer sleep lying down, no longer smile.

Suddenly, Alex bolted up again. I would have known, without any doubt, that this was death, in all its power, but there had been the false alarm shortly before. . . . This time Alex raised up and away from me, but slowly, with purpose, not jerked up by any pain or any forces but her own, until she was almost fully sitting up, somehow supporting herself, and she looked directly at me, her eyes shifting from her mother to her father, and both of us felt their bodies into us.

I am sorry, but this is how a child dies.

I can see those eyes, this moment, still. I see them constantly. But I could never describe them properly for what they meant, what they told. They were just absolutely wide open, so that even in death a little light could come in, and what they seemed to say was: Can you believe it, Daddy? Can you believe it, Mother? It's really happening. Right now. Right now. I can't believe it. Oh, and how they also seemed to call to us with such unbelievable love.

And, at that, still just as open, they were also blank.

Then she was dead, and the mucus poured out of her, "that vile, viscous, green stuff, thick, solid, ugly stuff."

Frank Deford's mouth twisted in revulsion. He was in Washington to talk about the book, which is published by The Viking Press. So far it has done well, but he said he didn't care about that.

"I spared some details," he said, "but I wanted to tell it hard, how graphic dying is. Not like the movies, where they don't really

die. But what it's like to be 8 . . . and die."

Deford, 45, a 21-year veteran of Sports Illustrated with six books under his belt, knew he was going to write something when Alex was only 2, when she had seemingly got over her crisis-adden infancy and was living a more or less normal life, if you didn't count the mist machine, the medicines, the daily inhalation treatment and the poundings.

"I started taking notes," he said, "but I was kidding myself. I wrote them for our son Chris, too, who was older. I called it the children's diary, and I wrote a preface to myself explaining why I was doing it. At the time I hoped it would all have a happy ending."

Thirty years ago, a child with cystic fibrosis couldn't expect to live to kindergarten. It is a white person's disease, the white version of sickle-cell anemia. It strikes once in every 1,000 live births, and one in 20 whites is a carrier. For some years, steady progress

with research advanced the life expectancy year by year. Then, in the 1970s, a limit was reached in what could be done with better maintenance techniques and antibiotics.

"It was only later, gradually, that the realization came. I was a trustee for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation by then, and I knew there was nothing out there in the woods. And when she went into the hospital again, at 5, the first time since she was a baby, well, I knew."

Whatever people would like to believe, knowledge like that doesn't bring a family together. He and his wife Carol didn't talk about it. They had a silent agreement: When one of them started to cry, the other wouldn't rush to comfort but would back off, or they would both be crying. It was how they survived, he says.

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There were wonderful moments for the whole family: brief trips, Broadway shows, the excitement for Alex of being the Connecticut poster child for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and meeting celebrities. A bright child, pretty, dainty, loved cosmetics and bracelets and earrings, who loved to dress up, loved comedies and usually heard her coming, rattling like Marley's ghost. But toward the end, the disease took over all their lives.

"She knew her pathology better than the doctors," he said. "Sometimes she would act like a brat deliberately, to get Carol annoyed with her, to get her out of the room and spare her."

The family has survived. Carol Deford went on to get her master's in social work. Christian, now 14 and a freshman in high school, wants to be a baseball player, has grown up to be skeptical of adults and their claims but also is deeply caring ("I gave him a copy of the book and he didn't read it for a while, but now he's starting to," and there is an adopted daughter, Scarlet, 3, from the Philippines.

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I see her friends getting older. I see her with them, and at the same time I am crying out that they must stop. Please, please! Each time I see Wendy or Aimee or any of them appearing older it hurts me more, for they are the most direct links I have with Alex, they are the contemporary connection. Only slowly, inexorably, they are walking away from Alex, the whole cohort of them. Alex is forever 8, and now they are 11, then 12, soon 13.

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PEOPLE

U.S. Scientist Thinks

Herod's Tomb Located

A California physicist believes he has located the tomb of Herod the Great within the base of an ancient tower in the Judean hills south of Jerusalem. Herod the Great, who lived from 73 B.C. to 4 A.D., is known as the ruler who ordered the slaughter of infant boys in Bethlehem in an attempt to thwart the predicted Messiah. He is also known as builder of the Second Temple at Jerusalem and other major works, including the spectacular fortress at Herodium, where he is thought to be buried. Lambert Dolphin, a geophysicist with Stanford Research Institute International in Menlo Park, California, said that during this summer his seven-member team working at Herodium found a secret chamber in the base of a large tower, previously thought to be solid. He said he believes this is the long-sought tomb. The California team used rock-penetrating radar, sonar devices and electrical seismic resistivity equipment similar to that used by oil and mineral prospectors.

The Brazilian balladeer Jesse Santos won first place Saturday in the most prestigious song competition in the Latin American world as the 12-year-old festival made its debut in the United States. Singing a homage to Charlie Chaplin entitled "Paper Star" that he composed himself, Santos surpassed vocalists representing 21 other countries. An estimated 200 million people around the world viewed via satellite the three-hour Spanish-language program of songs introduced by President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

The publishing magnate Walter H. Annenberg has pledged \$12 million to a 119-year-old private school in what officials say is the largest single donation ever given to a U.S. high school. Annenberg, an alumnus of the Peddie School in Hightstown, New Jersey, and a former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, said he was making the gift to express his gratitude to his alma mater and to help improve secondary education throughout the United States. The coeducational school enrolls 510 students who pay \$5,350 a year in tuition. More than half are boarding students who pay another \$3,300.

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